

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE"
Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 1 anna. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send replies to advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

QUICK WASHING done. Linen returned in 8 hours. JAMES CONNELL, VICTORIA LAUNDRY, opp. Prince's Dock. 2529

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Runs under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. Proprietors, J. L. DE SOUZA and D. SANTOS.

LOST.—10 shares Nos. 23179-83 and 23658-87 of the BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., Ltd., standing in my name have been lost. Finder will please return the same to the following address. Name, SHAMRAO GANPAT, RAO DHURANDHAR. Address:—No. 41-43, 2nd Faneaswady. 2513

WANTED

WANTED GENTLEMAN to share large room in a well appointed flat on Apollo Bunder, good table. Terms moderate. Apply CECIL, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

RAILWAY TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT.—Applications are invited for the post of TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, Gondal Porbandar State Railway, on a salary of Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 500 in two annual increments, with State Railway leave and President Fund Rules. Apply with copies of certificates to the MANAGER and ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, G. P. State Railway, Gondal, Kathiawar. 2784

ASSAM LABOUR BOARD.—Applications will be received by the Under-Secretary to the Labour Department, up to the 15th January, 1916, for the post of SUPERVISOR under this Board. Salary Rs. 1000, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,200. Leave, allowances and travelling allowance will be regulated by the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations. The appointment will be made for three years in the first instance, subject to three months' notice on either side, and to the right of the Board to dispense with the services of the Supervisor for misconduct. Applications should state age, qualifications, occupation and extent of the knowledge of vernacular languages spoken by Assam tea garden coolies and should be accompanied by testimonials. W. M. KENNEDY, Major, I.A., Chairman, Assam Labour Board, Block B-3, Clive Buildings, Calcutta. 808

WANTED a SUPERVISOR for the District Board, Darbhanga, on salary of Rs. 150-10-00 per month with 2nd class travelling allowance as per C. S. Regulations. None need apply who is not qualified under Government Notification No. 3334, L. S. G., dated the 20th December, 1901, as amended by Notification No. 1198, T. M., dated the 18th June, 1906. Applications with copies of testimonials under registered cover and superscribed "Application for the post of Supervisor, stating age, qualifications and past services, if any, must reach this office by 29th January, 1916. Selected candidate shall have to join at once. Preference will be given to one who has previous experience of District Board work. DISTRICT ENGINEER, Darbhanga. Laheriasarai, the 23rd December, 1915. 810

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED from the beginning of next March a trained and experienced ASSISTANT MASTER for Oakgrove Boys School, near Mussoorie. Must be capable of preparing boys for the Cambridge Local Examination, and be willing to take a generous interest in the welfare of the boys not only during school hours, but in outdoor games and exercises. Salary, which will be according to qualifications and experience, will be not less than Rs. 175 per mensem, plus free board and lodging, fuel, lighting, washing and medical attendance. Applications with copies of certificates, etc., and of particulars of training received should be sent as early as possible to:—
THE HEAD MASTER, Oakgrove School, Jharipani, U. P. R. S. HIGHER, Agent and Chairman, E. I. R. Hill Schools Committee, Calcutta, 28th December, 1915. 811

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED from the beginning of next March a trained and experienced ASSISTANT MASTER for Oakgrove Boys School, near Mussoorie. Must be capable of preparing boys for the Cambridge Local Examination, and be willing to take a generous interest in the welfare of the boys not only during school hours, but in outdoor games and exercises. Salary, which will be according to qualifications and experience, will be not less than Rs. 175 per mensem, plus free board and lodging, fuel, lighting, washing and medical attendance. Applications with copies of certificates, etc., and of particulars of training received should be sent as early as possible to:—
THE HEAD MASTER, Oakgrove School, Jharipani, U. P. R. S. HIGHER, Agent and Chairman, E. I. R. Hill Schools Committee, Calcutta, 28th December, 1915. 812

WANTED

WANTED.—To purchase a quantity of decent, serviceable second hand furniture, etc. Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2810

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

WANTED experienced Hindu knowing Gujarathi to take charge of a type foundry upcountry. Apply stating salary to Box No. 688, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2807

WANTED—CLERK for Dairy Supply Co. Energetic man need apply. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 637, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2809

AD or GENTLEMAN of good character as COMPANION to a Mohammedan gentleman in Guzerat. Salary Rs. 12 board and lodging. Apply to Box No. 686, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2798

WANTED—PAYING GUEST by European family in modern flat on Apollo Bunder, room large and airy with bath-room attached. Apply Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

WANTED.—PAYING GUESTS in a well appointed flat on Cuffe Parade. All modern conveniences. Large and airy room with a private verandah, bathroom attached. For married couple Rs. 200 p.m. or two chums and Rs. 150 for sole occupation. A garage for small motor or motor cycle is also available. Apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts on the Temporary Establishment in this office on salaries noted against each.

1. HEAD SUPERVISOR on Rs. 150.
2. SUB-OVERSEERS from Rs. 60 to Rs. 75 each.

1. INSPECTOR on Rs. 50.
Applications with necessary testimonials should reach the undersigned before 17th instant.

P. L. BOWERS,
A. M. Inst. C. E.
Executive Engineer,
Salsette Building Sites,
Bandra, 4th January, 1916. 2804

FOR SALE

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—613 pairs gent's Black Box Hile Albert Shippers, stout machine sewn, bark tanned soles, medium round toes. In sizes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.
Reduced price Rs. 2/6.
THE CHROME LEATHER CO., Madras. 612-9

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR SERIOUS STAMP-COLLECTORS.—Want to sell a highly specialized collection of British India stamps containing entire sheets and blocks and rarities; a collection of Great Britain stamps, rich and magnificent; and a collection of Colonials containing Queen, King Edward and King George stamps. A rare opportunity not likely to recur. Apply "A.B.C." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

P. W. D. CENTRAL STORES AND WORKSHOPS, DAPURI, NEAR POONA.—FOR SALE.—1 No. 10 Halls C92 Ice plant complete with four 5-ton ice boxes, refrigerating room, fan, and 1 ton tank with 11 moulds.

1 Horizontal steam engine by Tangye, cylinder 11 in. diameter, stroke 20 in. B. H. P. about 35, in very good condition.
1 Vertical engine by Marshall Sons and Co., 6 1/2 in. cylinder, 10 in. stroke, about 10 B. H. P., in very good condition.
1 C. I. Tank, 10 ft. by 6 ft. by 5 ft., high in sections, about 5 ft. by 2 ft., approximate weight 2 tons.
1 C. I. Tank, 14 ft. by 9 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft. 6 in. in sections, about 3 ft. by 2 ft., approximate weight 4 tons.
1 W. I. Chimney, 60 ft. by 3 ft., in 4 sections with base plate complete.

1 Treble barrel deep well-pump, 3 1/2 in. diameter barrel, 2 1/2 in. delivery.
1 Treble barrel deep well-pump, 3 in. diameter barrel, 1 1/2 in. delivery.
1 Double barrel deep well-pump, 4 in. diameter barrel, 2 3/4 in. delivery.
1 Double barrel deep well-pump, 3 1/2 in. diameter barrel, 2 1/2 in. delivery.
1 Double barrel deep well-pump, 3 1/2 in. diameter barrel, 2 3/4 in. delivery.

For further particulars apply to THE ASSISTANT ENGINEER, I/C. P. W. D. Central Stores and Workshop, 909 Dapuri, P. O. Kirkee, near Poona.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder.—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 2762

TO LET—ROYAL HOTEL, Nabha E state, Simla.—A splendid 3-storied house with 25 single and two double suites of rooms, well furnished; excellent situation, necessary out-houses, tennis court and billiard table.
Annual rent Rs. 8,000 offers invited. Apply to:—
B. N. SEN,
Agent Nabha Estate, Simla.

2814

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHAVAKSHA HIRJIHOB BAXTER, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described to our client Mr. Hasimbi Meherally Vazir. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 48, Meadows Street, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Pali Road in Bandra in the District of Thana measuring 18 1/2 guntas or thereabouts bearing survey Nos. and Plot Nos. as follows:—

Survey No.	Plot No.	Area Guntas.	Government Revenue Rs. as p.
19	2	4 1/2	0 1 8
19	Part of 1	3	0 13 0
20	Part of 2	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 3	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 4	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 5	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 6	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 7	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 8	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 9	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 10	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 11	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 12	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 13	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 14	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 15	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 16	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 17	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 18	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 19	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 20	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 21	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 22	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 23	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 24	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 25	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 26	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 27	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 28	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 29	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 30	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 31	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 32	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 33	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 34	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 35	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 36	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 37	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 38	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 39	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 40	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 41	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 42	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 43	1 1/2	0 1 8
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20	Part of 45	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 46	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 47	1 1/2	0 1 8
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20	Part of 82	1 1/2	0 1 8
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20	Part of 84	1 1/2	0 1 8
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20	Part of 90	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 91	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 92	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 93	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 94	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 95	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 96	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 97	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 98	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 99	1 1/2	0 1 8
20	Part of 100	1 1/2	0 1 8

All which premises are bounded on or towards the East by Pali Road or towards the West by a piece of land set apart for a road and beyond that by the property bearing survey No. 20 survey No. 18 1/2 guntas or thereabouts bearing survey Nos. and Plot Nos. as follows:—

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 6th Jan. at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.). Messrs. MEHTA & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at the Government bungalow Marine Lines No. 7, Queen's Road, the very valuable, specially selected and made-to-order furniture from Sialkot, and also high class, artistic, neat designed, substantial teak and blackwood household furniture, by the well-known makers Devji Canji John Roberts and Breslar consisting of dining tables for 10 persons, English designed dining chairs, rich mirrored sideboard by Roberts, mirrored dinner wagons side board, dinner wagons, meat safes, rich artistic English designed Grecian and Georgian style made-to-order from Sialkot drawing room Cabinet, rich drawing and reading room Luis pattern complete suite of sofas and chairs, specially ordered Ladies Roll top Devonport, artistic pigeon hole Japan style writing table, sweet toned full compass solid iron framed grand cottage piano by Marcks & Co., Ltd., rich English Hornless Violophone with select English, French and Italian rare records, rich hand painted vases, rich ornaments, rich Indian and English door curtains, rich English designed selected single and double almira, marble topped dressing chests of drawers, marble topped dressing and washing tables, rich carpets, English designed mirrored hatstands, revolving bookcases, rich velvet lined Curzon chairs, English designed bevelled mirrored dressing chival glass with side drawers, English solid Mahogany medicine chest, iron and brass bedsteads by Evans Fraser and Company, rich tapestries, writing tables, rich Singapore cane furniture, verandah benches, clothes and gown presses, office chairs, rich chandeliers, rich glass and crockery, China making etc., etc. the property of Major H. Herdon, General Staff officer of His Majesty's Bombay Brigade left for the front.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, THE 7TH INSTANT AT 2.30 (S.T.), IN THE AFTERNOON.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE. TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 7th inst. at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their godown in Humnum Street, next to Messrs. Duke's Soda Water Factory (where the furniture has been arranged for Auction Sale) the richly polished teak and blackwood substantial household and office valuable furniture, such as dining tables and chairs, dinner wagons, meat safes, sideboards, dumbwaiters, tiled and wooden tapestries, tapestry lined suites of sofas and chairs, mahoganyized cabinets, marble topped centre table, low, easy and Curzon chairs, writing tables, bookcases, corner cabinets, single and double panel and glass door almira, phonographs, large office tables, glass screens, dirty clothes baskets, harmoniums, rocking chairs, dressing and washing tables, mirrored chest of drawers, card tables, verandah seats, latest designed wooden bedsteads, cabinet styled sewing machine by Newman, suit cases, office clocks, carpets, jardineers, umbrella stands, photo frames, tea trays, vases, table lamps, glass and crockeryware, cooking utensils, etc., etc. the property of a European gentleman leaving the shores of India including that of others.

The above furniture is on view.

MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th Jan. 1916.

DESCRIPTION OF CARGO.

532 bales of cotton fly.
151 bales of cotton waste.
51 bales of wool.
1,627 bags of myrabollams.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers. For further particulars and quality of goods, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th Jan. 1916.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to morrill customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills. Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies. Agency business of all sorts undertaken. Address:—31, Humnum Street, Fort, Bombay. Telegraphic Address:—SURYA, Bombay.

Bombay, 6th Jan. 1916.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

IMPORTANT TO DEALERS IN COTTON FLY, COTTON WASTE, WOOL AND MYRABOLLAMS.

Auction sale of 532 bales of Cotton Fly, 151 bales of Cotton Waste, 51 bales of Wool and 1,627 bags of Myrabollams. By order of Messrs. James Mackintosh & Co., on behalf of Captain Foster and owners of the s.s. "Vardale," Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th January, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at No. 9, Victoria Dock, the following cargo landed, slightly damaged by fire and or water ex. the above named steamer, for account of whom it may concern:—

DESCRIPTION OF CARGO.
532 bales of cotton fly.
151 bales of cotton waste.
51 bales of wool.
1,627 bags of myrabollams.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers. For further particulars and quality of goods, apply to the undersigned.

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Bombay, 6th Jan. 1916.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

IMPORTANT TO DEALERS IN COTTON FLY, COTTON WASTE, WOOL AND MYRABOLLAMS.

COMMERCIAL.

THE SUPPLY OF COTTON.

What is commonly regarded as the most important cotton crop estimate of the year was published yesterday by the United States Department of Agriculture. If this is approximately correct, says the "Manchester Guardian," the American crop is little more than eleven million bales, which would be nearly six millions less than the last crop. These Government estimates, however, have a way of being a million bales or so out on the side favourable to American salesmanship, and perhaps we may reasonably expect a crop of twelve millions. Is it enough? With the world at war and a large carry-over from the previous crop, we should have enough for the present, but if peace came, and a strong demand for cotton goods, we might see prices that have not been known since the American War. It seems, however, that a natural adjustment is in process, for cotton prices have advanced rapidly, and are now very high; if they are maintained the next planting season will bring a reversion to the big acreages under cotton usual before the war. A year ago prices were not much over half what they are now, and we were wondering what would be the fate of the cotton-growing industry. The recovery has been astonishing, and to many bear speculators inexplicable. One of the chief factors in it has been the confidence of the cotton-holders of America in their commodity, and even now they will not accept profitable prices because they think it will go dearer. This, too, is in face of the rapidly decreasing capacity of Lancashire to consume cotton. The smaller output of yarn in consequence of the enlistment of operatives has already raised prices to extraordinary levels, and though the cost of production is now far above the normal, cotton spinning bids fair to be very profitable. Unfortunately we cannot be easy in our minds about this. As the available labour diminishes, the prices of yarn and cloth are forced up to heights that make us vulnerable to the attacks of our competitors. Japan in particular has been making headway in China, and now threatens our trade in India. It may not do much yet, because it is impossible for an industry to expand suddenly, and the amount of cotton machinery in Japan is not very large. But if we cannot supply our customers they will inevitably turn elsewhere, and trade loss is not easily regained. What Lancashire wants now is the assurance that her labour problem will be approached with discretion.

THE SWISS COTTON IMPORT DIFFICULTIES.

At a meeting of members of the Embroidery Industry Import Society, held at St. Gall, reference was made to the sympathetic attitude of the British Government and the great assistance afforded by the English Vice Consul at St. Gall. It was stated that the English authorities granted a number of export licences for yarns, before November 16, the date on which the Societe Suisse began operations. These consignments, which were addressed to individual Swiss firms, were specially guaranteed by the English authorities, but it was asserted that, doubtless owing to a misunderstanding, they were being held up on the frontier by French orders owing to their not being consigned to the Swiss Import Trust. Complaints were also made regarding the unsatisfactory facilities at Certe, the Mediterranean port through which it is proposed to transmit goods from England to Switzerland. It was mentioned, however, that in all probability arrangements would shortly be concluded whereby free use could also be made of Bordeaux.

The Swiss Cotton Import Society, whose members consist of spinners and manufacturers, is now compiling a register of the average annual pre-war cotton consumption of members. Complete evidence of the bona-fides of the amounts given is required. The Society will then divide all raw cotton and yarn imported through its agency among the members in strict proportion to their previous consumption. If the allotment has been fixed no alteration can be made unless further consumers join the organisation, in which case, of course, the relative proportions will have to be reduced. Both societies warn members not to expect large supplies for a month or two.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTERS TELEGRAMS.)
LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool Jan. 4th.	
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" Sales of East Indian	4,000
Imports	4,000
Mid. American	12 12+11
Egyptian F.G.F.	10.50+15
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar. 12.49+10
	July 12.86+12
New York Official noon call	Mar. 12.50
	July 12.87
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar. 12.37+12
	July 12.79+9
OPENING TONE AND PRICES.	
Liverpool, Jan. 4th.	
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	4,000
FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—	
Months.	To-day's opening price.
Jan.	7.86
Jan.-Feb.	7.83
Feb.-Mar.	7.84
Mar.-Apr.	7.82+8
Apr.-May	7.77
May-June	7.72
June-July	7.67
July-Aug.	7.61

Kasagra is an excellent remedy for rheumatism—used alone or in connection with other treatment. It hastens the elimination of uric acid and other substances causing rheumatism.

Aug.-Sept.	7.46
Sept.-Oct.	7.23
Oct.-Nov.	7.24
Nov.-Dec.	7.21
Dec.-Jan.	7.21
Jan.-Feb.	7.21

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 4th.		
Month.	To-day's closing price.	Advance on closing prices.
Jan.	7.95	17
Jan.-Feb.	7.95	17
Feb.-Mar.	7.92	16
Mar.-Apr.	7.90	16
Apr.-May	7.85	16
May-June	7.80	16
June-July	7.74	15
July-Aug.	7.69	15
Aug.-Sept.	7.62	13
Sept.-Oct.	7.35	13
Oct.-Nov.	7.29	12
Nov.-Dec.	7.25	11
Dec.-Jan.	7.24	10
Jan.-Feb.	7.23	9

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 4th.		
M. G. Bengal Good	8.80	
" " Fully Good	8.95	
" " Fine	9.24	
" Bhowanagar, Fully Good	6.39	
" " Fine	6.54	
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	6.30	+10
" " Fine	6.60	
M. G. Broach, "Good"	7.40	
" " "Fully Good"	7.65	
" " "Fine"	7.70	
" Scinde Good	5.80	
" " Fully Good	5.95	
" " Fine	6.10	

TONE OF MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 4th.
Increase cloth demand and brisk buying Standard makes for India.

TONE OF YARNS.

Fair Demand.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 4th.		
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	Bales.	
Exports to Great Britain	38,000	
" to Continent	5,000	
Futures at New York March	12.46 unchd	
Futures at New York July	12.80—2	
Spot Cotton at New York	12.40 unchd	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.94+6	
Futures at New Orleans March	12.31—2	
Futures at New Orleans July	12.75 unchd	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	4.74-50	
Silver Commercial Bar	56 1/2	

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 4th.		
Bar Silver Spot	26 1/2+1/16	
Closing Tone of Silver:—Mint and India bought.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5%		
since 8th August, 1914.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/4.	5 3/16 unchd.	
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/4.	5 1/4 unchd.	
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/4 unchd.	
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 1/4 unchd.	
Interest day to day loans	4 1/2	
Interest 7 day market loans	4 1/2	
Consols. 2 1/2 %	56 1/2+1/2	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 nominal	52 1/2 unchd.	
Indian Stock 3 1/2 Sterling Loan	80 1/2 unchd.	
Government Securities 3 %	60 1/2 unchd.	
Exchange on London at Paris France	27.80+3	

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 4th.		
3 1/2 % 1925-1928	98 1/2	
4 1/2 % 1925-1945	97 5/16+1/16	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Jan. 4th.		
Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs.	62	
C.I.F. Sellers		
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs.	63	
C.I.F. Sellers		
Wheat F. A. Q. Red. Karachi, per 492 lbs.	63/6	
C.I.F. Sellers		
SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.		
Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	65	
Barletta Russo—62 1/2 lbs.—Not offered.		
AUSTRALIAN.		
South Australian } February Sellers.	65/6	
Victorian.		
New South Wales		
BARLEY.		
Karachi Barley, Jan.-Feb. Sellers	46/6	
SEEDS.		
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Pure Basis. Jan.-Feb. nominal	70	
Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship	80/6	
Nominal		
Toria Rapeseed, Jan.-Feb. Nominal	68	
LINSEED.		
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Buyers	72	
COTTONSEED.		
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Jan. Hull Paid	113-10-0	
METALS.		
English best Selected Copper	£108	
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£87 1/2	
Copper Braziers	£118	
Yellow Metal	13 1/2	
Hard Spelter Nominal.	67 1/2	
Tin Plates L.C. C. ke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9	
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£25-0-0	
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartscherie	£4-18-0	

FREIGHT.

Bombay Cottonseed (second delivered per ton) Jan. Hull Paid	£13-10-0
METALS.	
English best Selected Copper	£108
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£87½
Copper Braziers	£118
Yellow Metal	132½
Hard Spelter Nominal.	67½
Tin Plates L.C. ke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. G.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge	
G.O.B. 4½ F.O.B. Liverpool,	£25-0-0
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gatherrrie	£4-18-0
FREIGHT.	
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.	
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber Jan.-Feb. Paid	3/13d
Ceylon Rubber Feb.-Mar.	4/3 to 4/2d.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 5.		
The market to-day ruled steady, but with little disposition to buy contracts on the part of shippers.		
Some business was reported in Akolas, the bazaar buying and ready cotton was in moderate demand.		
F. G. Bengal January 222 1/2.		
Fine Akola January 265		
Good Brouch April 294 1/2.		
MUSSES PATEL BROTHERS' MIDDAY QUOTATIONS.		
M.G. Broach	301	223 1/4
M.G. Bengal	232	222
M.G. Brouch	238	222
M.G. Sind Punjab	235	222
M.G. Mathia	245 1/2	222
M.G. Wardha, Hinganga	245	222
M.G. Wastana	245	222
M.G. Akola, Khajur	264 1/2	222
M.G.	265	222
M.G. Dahanu, Pulgaon	265	222
M.G. Gomrawate	265	222
M.G. Western	265	222
M.G. Bhagalkote	265	222
M.G. Bhagalkote	265	222

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., Ltd.

Market quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Cotton Committee of the Exchange.

Bombay, Jan. 5.		
Growths.	Super Fine.	Fully Good. Delivery.
Bengala (H.G.)	276	226
Bengala (M.G.)	284	223
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	245	215
Khandesh (M.G.)	244	232
Jalna (M.G.)	244	232
Bamra (M.G.)	244	232
Oomra (M.G.)	244	232
Alona-Khajur (M.G.)	244	232
Oomrawate dahanu (M.G.)	244	232
Dahanu (M.G.)	244	232
Yotmal (M.G.)	244	232
Nagore (M.G.)	244	232
Wardha (M.G.)	244	232
Broach (M.G.)	244	232
Mathia (M.G.)	244	232
Bhagalkote (M.G.)	244	232
Sawad, Dharwar	244	232
Western (M.G.)	244	232
Compta (M.G.)	244	232

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 4th January 1915:—	
Cotton	23,125 Bales.
Wheat	18,424 cwts.
Linseed	4,335
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	965
Groundnuts	10,741
Castorseed	2,402
Rice	110,384
Myraballams	45,042
Cottonseed	2,953
Gram	3,103
Barley	3,965

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Jan. 4th—5-30 p.m.		
Wheat.	Ready.	Barley.
White Delhi	47 0 0	6 15 3
White Cawnpore	46 8 0	6 14 6
White Karachi	46 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 9 0	6 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 7 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 9 0	7 15 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 4 0	8 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 0 0	8 6 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	43 0 0	43 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	42 0 0	42 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 60-50	41 0 0	41 0 0
Teelseed, Black	36 8 0	36 8 0
Poppyseed, White	7 13 0	8 5 0
Groundnuts	34 8 0	34 8 0
Mowrasseed	3 10 0	4 0 0
Forward.		
Wheat April-May	6 12 9	6 12 9
Linseed May	9 4 6	9 4 6
Teelseed White 85-15	43 0 0	43 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25	42 0 0	42 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 60-50	41 0 0	41 0 0

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1/16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3/32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1/2d.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready Is.	4 13/32d.
Do. Do. Forward	Is. 4 13/32d.
Do. 6 m.s. Ready	Is. 4 5/8d.
Do. 6 m.s. do.	192 1/2
Do. d.s. Hong-Kong	14 1/2
Do. Shanghai	18 1/2
Do. d.s. Yokohama	15 1/2

BULLION.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 25-0-0
Australian Do.	25-0-0
Bombay Do.	24-8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-4-0
English Dragons	16-4-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	63-0-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)
Bombay, Jan. 5.
The Cotton Mill Share Market opened firm to-day and owing to good inquiry the rates advanced by a few points, but before close a slight reaction was noticed.
Tata Iron and Steel shares also declined before close.
In Mill shares for February delivery Davids closed at Rs. 500.
Kasubhai opened at Rs. 437 1/2, moved up to Rs. 442 1/2, but closed at Rs. 446.
Standards opened at Rs. 1,047 1/2, advanced to Rs. 1,057 1/2, but closed at Rs. 1,050 (sellers).
Madhavji were placed at Rs. 1,350 in the morning, steadily advanced to Rs. 1,360 but before close dropped to Rs. 1,350 (sellers).
Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares improved to Rs. 223 for February delivery.
Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 109 1/2. Deferred opened at Rs. 257 1/2 but gradually declined to Rs. 252 1/2.
Bombay Burmah were quoted at Rs. 93 1/2.
McKenzie Saw Mill shares improved to Rs. 172.
Mandira Bhon Railway shares were placed at Rs. 55 1/2 and Central Provinces at Rs. 117.
Business in 3 1/2 per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 79 1/2.
4 per cent. Post Trust Bonds stood unchanged at Rs. 95 1/2.

BOMBAY CROPS.

FINAL MEMORANDA.

GROUNDNUT.

The final memorandum of the Agricultural Department on the Groundnut Crop in the Bombay Presidency, including Native States, for the Season 1915-16, giving the estimates up to 10 December shows the total area under the groundnut crop as under:

British Districts	
Acres.	178,700
Native States	52,900
Total	231,600

which is 16.6 per cent. below the area of last year, but 37.3 per cent. over the decennial average.

The cultivation of the oilseed is confined mainly to Deccan and S. M. Country, Khandesh and Ahmednagar show some increase in area since the cultivation of groundnuts is gaining in popularity in these tracts. In other districts the area declined owing to the late commencement of rains and to the low price fetched by the crop last year. Spanish and Japanese seed is reported to be gaining preference everywhere.

The dry as well as the wet crop thrived well in the north though some damage from excessive rain at the end of the season has been reported from places. It has also generally done well in the West and South. In the East, however, the dry crop suffered to some extent from prolonged breaks in the middle of the season and here its condition is only fair. The wet crop is in excellent condition everywhere. The harvesting of the crop commenced normally in November and still continues.

OUTTURN.

The crop is estimated to yield between 100 to 150 per cent. of the normal in East Khandesh. Elsewhere in the North and in South and West the yield ranges between 80 to 100 per cent. of the normal. In the East it is estimated at between 65 to 85 per cent. of it. The crop in Kolhapur is estimated at 92 per cent. of the normal and in the S. M. C. States at between 50 to 86 per cent.

The total outturn comes to:—	
British Districts	Tons. 216,000
Native States	58,000
Total	274,000

1 per cent. below last year's outturn, but 82 per cent. over the average of the previous ten years.
Besides the above the area which usually returns no statistics is estimated to contain about 600 acres under groundnuts which are expected to yield about 680 tons of the oilseed.

SESAMUM.

The final memorandum on the Sesamum Crop in the Bombay Presidency, including Native States, for the Season 1915-16, giving the estimates up to 10th December, shows the total area under the early as well as the late varieties of Sesamum as under:—

British Districts, Native States.	
Acres.	Acres.
Presidency	271,600
Sind	22,900
Total	293,900

which is 27.7 per cent. below the previous year and 15.1 per cent. short of the decennial average. The Presidency proper the British Districts and Native States of Gujarat and Kathiawar show considerable decline in area due to scanty rains. Elsewhere the cultivation of sesamum was generally extended under favourable sowing rains and in Khandesh and Bijapur it replaced cotton to some extent. The large reduction in the area in Sind is attributed to the low inundation of the year and to the absence of rain in the desert tract.

CROPS SUFFER FROM SCANTY RAINS.

In Gujarat the early crop suffered heavily from scanty rains, particularly in the North and in Kathiawar, but the fall early in October gave some relief to the crop that survived the drought and helped the sowing of the late crop. The season since has been fair. The early crop was harvested in Nov. a little later than normal. The late crop is still young. In the Deccan the crop progressed satisfactorily under favourable seasonal conditions in the North and West and has yielded well. Elsewhere it suffered from excessive rain at the flowering stage and from insect attacks in two talukas of Sholapur and the condition of the crop was only moderate to fair. The crop was harvested in October. November as usual. In the Karnatak the rain after sowing was deficient in places and the crop suffered from insects in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar. Elsewhere it did fairly well and its harvest was begun normally at the end of September. In the Konkan the crop did well in the North but suffered in the South from absence of rain at the flowering stage. The crop was harvested in September

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Hunt, The Kennels.
Bombay High Court re-opens after the Xmas recess.

MONDAY, Jan. 10.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting.
DAILY.
Excelsior Theatre, 6.30 p.m. and 10 p.m. Mr. A. J. Roberts' Wireless Demonstrations.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8.45 and 10.30.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8.45 and 10.30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8.45 and 10.30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

QUINN—On the 3rd January 1916 at 117 Havelock Road, Belgaum, the wife of Percival Patrick Quinn, of a son.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reid, A.D.C. Commanding.

Jan. 6.

Embarkation.—Troops are detailed for duty during January as follows:—
January 8th "A" and "C" Troops, Jetty End, Alexandra Dock 7 a.m.
January 14th "B" and "D" Troops.
January 22nd "A" and "C" Troops.
Riding School.—Riding School daily for recruits and members in possession of Remounts at 7.15 a.m. under Captain H. J. Wallis (I.A.).
The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for "D" Troop on Sunday morning next, the 9th instant. The Troop Leader to arrange for 8 members to attend. Train leaves Church Gate Station 7.15 a.m.
Leave.—The undernamed members are granted leave of absence ex Bombay:—
Trooper D. Moir, from 5th January to 1st July 1916.
Trooper H. L. Walker, from 24th January to 7th February 1916.

2nd-Lieut.

Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Jan. 5.

Corps Orders by Captain Newman Taylor Commanding.

No. 1.—Duties.
Duties for the week commencing 2nd January, 1916:—
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. W. A. Niven.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. H. Stubbs.
No. 2.—Parades.
Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade as follows:—
Thursday, 6th instant at 7 a.m. 6in. Dummy Loader drill at Headquarters.
Saturday, 8th instant at 7 a.m. 6in. B. L. Battery Drill at Mahalaxmi.
No. 3.—Clothing.
All great coats and water bottles must be returned before 7th instant.
No. 4.—Addresses.
Any members who have changed their business or private addresses are requested to send their new addresses to Headquarters before 31st January, 1916.
No. 5.—Company, KIRKEE.
No. 6.—Parades.
The Company will parade as follows:—
Friday, 7th instant, at 4.45 p.m. Battery Drill.
Sunday, 9th instant at 8 a.m. Arsenal Section.
Sunday, 9th instant at 8.30 a.m. Musketry Classification.
No. 4 Company, AHMEDABAD.
No. 5.—Parades.
The Company will parade as follows:—
Sunday, 9th instant, at 9 a.m. Squad Drill.
Sunday, 9th instant, at 5 p.m. Section Gunn Drill.
Electrical Engineer Company.
No. 10.—Pay.
Pay will be issued to E. E. Company at 6 p.m. on Friday, 7th instant.
(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

There will be a Spoon Shoot at Ghat Kopar on Sunday, the 9th January, 1916, at 7.30 a.m. Distances 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. Trains leave Colaba at 5.50 a.m. and Victoria Terminus at 6.15 a.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

January 6.

318. Range.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Casuals of any Company on all Thursday mornings except on Wednesdays, and on Sundays, 23rd and 30th. It will be reserved for Officers on Sundays, January 9th and 16th.

Officers Commanding Coys. who can arrange for parties of 8 men to attend the range on any one day, should apply to Headquarters for special day to be allotted to them.

All those who have not completed musketry must attend during January. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6.15 a.m.

Miniature Range.—Miniature Range will be open for practice daily from 7 to 9 a.m. and on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 5 to 8 p.m. during January. On Tuesday evenings it is allotted to "B" Company.

2. Proficiency Class.—Proficiency candidates will parade on Wednesdays at 7.15 a.m. Dress Mufti, with rifles and side arms, and on Thursdays at 6.30 p.m. Dress Mufti.

Candidates to bring pencils and note books on all parades.

3. Transfer.—No. 7239 Cadet E. A. Nissen, is transferred from "K" to "B" Coy. to the rank of Volunteer from this date.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bomb. Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonney, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6.15 March (With Bell Effect)—Coronation Bells

Patridge
Value—Lull
Selection—Jolante
Serenata—(Op. 244)
Melodies—(From "Peggy")
Patrol—The Stars
The Governor's Band, under the direction

of Mr. Barrett, will play at the Princess Mary Gymkhana to-morrow evening, Friday, commencing at 6.15.

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.

The entertainment announced to be held in the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall on Saturday next the 8th instant has been postponed to the 17th instant.

THE HINDU UNIVERSITY.

The Hon. Pandit Madhus. Mohan Malaviya will arrive in Bombay by the Madras Mail on Saturday. He has arranged to address a public meeting at 5 o'clock (S. T.) on that day at the Empire Theatre, the subject being "The Bharata Hindu University: How it stands and what does it aim at?"

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

An examination of the "First Aid" Class organised by Mr. D. E. Pantluki, under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of St. John Ambulance Association, specially for the Teachers of the Elphinstone High School, with Dr. K. S. Patel, as lecturer, will be held on the premises of the Elphinstone High School by Dr. C. C. Merchant on Sunday next the 9th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.).

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

A single attack of plague, reported from Fort (Northern), occurred in the city on Tuesday. There were no deaths. There were three cases of small-pox, but none of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 72, as compared with 58 of the corresponding day of 1914. The number of rats caught was 2,919, out of which 20 were found to be plague-stricken.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.

Dr. A. Powell, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Teengubai, an ayah, in the employ of a Parsi family at Tardeo. It appeared from the evidence that on Tuesday morning the deceased was sent going into the kitchen with a naked kerosine oil lamp in her hand and was told by her mistress to put out the lamp. Shortly after the deceased's cries were heard, when her mistress and a neighbour ran up and saw the deceased's clothes on fire. They put out the flames but the deceased was severely burnt about her body and she was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she subsequently succumbed to her injuries.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU AT THE IDEAL SEMINARY.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu visited the Ideal Seminary-Free Night School last night. She inspected all the classes and was very much pleased to see the students and their work in natural drawing. The students recited some poems which she was very much pleased to hear.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in addressing the students said that she had a great pleasure in meeting them and though she had many occasions to meet and address other gatherings she had greater pleasure in meeting them who toiled hard to win their daily bread by day and come there to learn by night. Such men who showed a great hunger for knowledge and proved their desire to attain it were needed by the country. The knowledge they get must not be such as would make them ashamed of their daily work. All work was noble and they must not be ashamed of it.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 16.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Import	21,000
Future delivery prices:—	
Jan.	8.00
Jan.-Feb.	8.00
Feb.-Mar.	7.97
Mar.-Apr.	7.95
Apr.-May	7.90
May-Jun.	7.85
Jun.-Jul.	7.79
Jul.-Aug.	7.74
Aug.-Sep.	7.56
Sep.-Oct.	7.39
Oct.-Nov.	7.33
Nov.-Dec.	7.29
Dec.-Jan.	7.28
Jan.-Feb.	7.27

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

There were more sellers than buyers of jute mill shares at the opening of the market to-day which ruled in consequence dull and inactive with some irregularity in prices. As the day progressed there was a recovery which affected Kamarhaty's, Kelvins and a few others. Belvedere, Delta and New Central were in strong request.

Coal shares were dealt in to a limited extent at steady prices. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal Nagpur 42; Bhalgora 24; Kuandi 12; Kosoonda 19; Minto 32; Nowabgarh 14-4; 14-8; Ranegunge 28-4 to 28-12; Samla Kendra (fully paid) 10-12.

Jute:—Albion (pref) 118, 119; Alliance (ord) 331, 332; Belvedere (ord) 301 to 311; Clive (ord) 117, 117-8; Clive (pref) 106-8, 107; Dalhousie (ord) 258; Delta (ord) 400 to 404; Empire (ord) 25, 25-4; Fort William (ord) 117, 118; Howrah (pref) 103, 104; Kamarhaty (ord) 330 to 332; Kank. (pref) 110; Kelvin (ord) 335 to 341; Kinnison (ord) 502; Lawrence (pref) 341; New Central (ord) 300 to 325; Northbrook (ord) 22-8 to 23-4; Reliance (ord) 204; Standard (ord) 205, 206.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Nagpur Cotton (ord) 71; Cawnpore Cotton (ord) 60; Kamarhaty Jute 5½ per cent. (deb) 104; Khardah Jute 5 per cent. (deb) 101; Port Shipping 19-14; Ryam Sugar 10-8.

Government paper, three and a half per cent., was quoted at Rs. 79-14 to Rs. 80-2 and small lots were done at Rs. 80-4 to Rs. 80-8.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET NOTE: A SCRAP OF PAPER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Indeed, you have done yeoman service in the cause of Municipal subordinates and laid us under your obligation by publishing many letters from different persons with your able and convincing leader, and I hope you will be pleased to publish this letter by giving facts and figures in order to show how the Budget Note of the Municipality was made a scrap of paper and subordinates miserably paid.

Now I will prove by facts and figures how the Municipal Commissioner has lost sight of his high sounding budget note and failed to increase the salaries of the Grades of Rs. 25 to 50.

The total number of Clerks in the Municipal employ (including Head Clerks but excluding Loan Works) is 724. Out of these 574 or 80 per cent. are drawing Rs. 25 to 50. By present revision the number of the posts raised to higher grades is as follows:—

No. of the Post.	Percentage.
Raised to Rs. 70 to 99	9
65	10
60	33
55	71

143 About 25

Deduct 143 out of 574 the remaining 431 Clerks (59 per cent.) remain as miserable as before. They are not provided by a single pie besides they have been put to a loss of Rs. 2½ per month by way of Pension contribution by consolidating the Local Allowance to their pay which amounts to the aggregate of Rs. 1,845-10-0 per year. Is this to be called a Revision or a Farce? Is this the way of increasing the salaries and allowance of grades? How can the Municipal Commissioner reconcile the Budget Note with that of the Revision in face of these figures? The Clerks are already drawing Rs. 25 to 40 in 5 years plus Rs. 5. Local Allowance is very miserable in comparison to 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. allowed by Government and other Local Bodies and Railways. Now they will draw Rs. 30 to 45 in the same number of years, with an additional burden of Rs. 2½ per month. On the other hand promotion is given to Officers and Clerks who were already drawing handsome pay keeping the Chief Accountant's Office supreme. There are now only 15 posts in the grade of Rs. 30 to 45 out of 68 in the Accountant's office i.e., 22 per cent. of the clerks in the lower grade. Now I will prove that Rs. 21,232 was saved by effecting the present revision.

The Corporation have sanctioned Rs. 25,000 for revising the pay of the clerks drawing Rs. 25 to 50 in addition of the Local Allowance granted by them. This Local Allowance comes to Rs. 43,308 per annum. Thus the total amount available for Revision is Rs. 68,308. Deducting Rs. 47,076 utilized as per present revision the balance of Rs. 21,232 is a net saving to Municipal treasury or in other words only Rs. 3,768 have been utilized out of the Rs. 25,000 sanctioned for the purpose.

Rs. 2,323 have been utilized in the shape of personal allowance in this curious revision in order that the present incumbents may not suffer by the reduction of their Local Allowance but as a matter of fact very few will draw personal allowance as seniors will be promoted and lose it as they vacated the post in their turn; the poor junior not being entitled to it at all. In the face of these facts I can say that this is one of the worst Revisions ever planned by any of the local bodies or the Government. Revision means some increase in the salary besides the local allowance and if that is abolished, the increase should at least be substantial. I shall quote the Municipal Commissioner's wording to the same effect: "I think it is unavoidable that the salaries and allowance of those in the grades of Rs. 25 to 50 or thereabouts should be increased without further delay." In what way has he improved the condition of the Clerks? On the contrary their position is rendered worse by consolidating the local allowance with the pay and placing a charge of pension fund of Rs. 2½ per month. The Chief Accountant has carefully drawn up this and in effecting the total saving of Rs. 25,405 (balance Rs. 21,232 plus personal allowance Rs. 1,845-10-0) has asked monthly personal allowance of Rs. 300 for himself.

If the condition of clerks can be improved by setting aside Rs. 3,600 per annum for the Accountant I can have nothing to say. The proposals made by the Sub-Committee are more silly inasmuch as in the ninth year of the service the Clerks will draw Rs. 30 to 45 plus 5 personal allowance and in the 14th year of his service he will draw Rs. 50 permanent entitling him for the pension. It is not the question of pension but the question is how to live up to the pension time in Bombay on the meagre pay with several dependants to support. There are no principles of arithmetic that can rightly be applied to this queer revision which the Commissioner and Accountant have cooked.

I have given these facts and figures only to drive out the notion of the public that this Municipality is paying liberally to the subordinates. It is paying handsomely liberal pay to the officers in spite of the statutory restrictions. This Municipality has won the title of premier Municipality and this act of perverted generosity will remain in the history as premier if finally passed by the Corporation. The posterity will never forget this act connected with the name of Mr. P. R. Cadell and the Chief Accountant.

New I will explain the disadvantages of this revision and close the letter. Corruption must necessarily increase. If honest and hard work does not pay, then the Satan must be invoked. Competent clerks will wait to leave the service after 10 or 15 years providing the Medical certificate for usefulness. This would result in inefficiency of work. I therefore appeal to the Corpora-

TOWN HALL DOUBLE BILL.

AN EXCELLENT ENTERTAINMENT.

Mr. Blascheck and his talented conductors, Miss Alysce Austin and Madame de Sadow-Pittard, are to be congratulated on the splendid success of the series of performances they have been giving at the Town Hall. There is not a dull moment in the entire programme and the enthusiasm of the audience was roused to last night as the various numbers were given, was indicative of how much a good all-round entertainment can be appreciated in Bombay, when the proper material is presented. Mr. Blascheck is a humourist of a very high order, aptly described as one of the greatest of our day: his character studies, in addition to being exceedingly life-like and clever, are intensely funny, without a trace or suggestion of vulgarity or lugubrious buffoonery, which often mars the portrayal of burlesque sketches of life and character when essayed merely for the purpose of raising a laugh, by exponents less gifted than Mr. Blascheck. In Miss Austin, Mr. Blascheck has a sympathetic help-mate, who by her charming versatility contributed largely to the success of the evening. Madame de Sadow-Pittard with her piano melodic scored a distinct triumph, and is a long time since such an impressionable concert has been heard in this city. Tchaikowsky is apparently one of her favourites and there is no doubt the gifted lady thoroughly understands the music of this somewhat eccentric composer, for she rendered his compositions with a verve and brilliancy which must have put a new meaning into the music to many, and astonished the pianists in the audience with her wonderful interpretation of the various intricate creations of the great artist. A complete change of programme is announced for to-night and the clever little company of artists, make their farewell on Saturday. Those who appreciate good music and a hearty laugh should not fail to visit the Town Hall before they depart.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A BAILIFF.

CHARGE AGAINST AN ENGINEER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 5.

The trial began to-day before Mr. A. R. Cox, the District Magistrate, of Mr. R. Rickie, a Scotch foundry engineer and proprietor of the Bangalore Iron Works, who is charged by the City police with resisting and obstructing a Hindu bailiff of the Civil Court and attempting to murder him and Chief Inspector Everard, of the city police on the 25th November.

Inspector Narraj Iyer directed the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. B. Lawrence.

Inspector Everard deposed that on the 25th November last he received an order from his Superintendent in the form of a requisition from the District Judge to assist the bailiff of his court in securing the arrest of the accused. The witness proceeded to carry out the order on the 25th November accompanied by the bailiff when the latter said he had information that the accused was armed. Witness therefore went in alone first and found the accused sitting on his cot and willing to see the warrant. The bailiff was then called in and after the accused had read the warrant he threw it back at him remarking that the court had no right to issue such a process. He then took up one of the two revolvers from near his bed and pointed it at the bailiff and witness saying, "If you don't clear out I will shoot." The bailiff left immediately and as witness failed to persuade the accused to put down the weapon and surrender to the warrant he left to obtain assistance. Witness returned in an hour with a detective head constable in order to disarm the accused. Witness entered first and found him alone. He seized the accused's hands but the latter contrived to get hold of one of the revolvers with a finger on the trigger, witness seizing the barrel with his right hand. Then they struggled with both hands for possession of the weapon. At this stage the head-constable came in and secured the accused's arms behind, which gave witness an opportunity to knock the other revolver from the bed to the floor. Just before this took place the revolver in the accused's hands went off under the Inspector's left arm, the bullet striking a glass case in the room. After that witness succeeded in wrenching it from him. The accused made repeated attempts to cover the witness during the struggle and it was the accused's finger that pressed the trigger. Before passing under his arm the bullet passed between the witness' fingers as he held the barrel between them. Both revolvers were loaded in all five chambers. Witness then called in the bailiff who executed the warrant. He identified the revolvers.

The annual meeting of the Forest Board will take place at Dehra Dun in the last week of March.

At the annual meeting of the Dalhousie Gold Company some interesting antiquities in the shape of what are supposed to be gold mining implements used in the past by the earliest miners in the district, were exhibited to the shareholders. It is surmised that the antiquary miner having broken his quartz to the size of a nut, beat it still finer with a small piece of stone. Then when the quartz was of the size of pebbles it was rubbed into dust by small shiny stones used on larger ones. Once in dust gold was negotiable.

tors to continue the local allowance at least if they are determined to stick up to this disgraceful revision.

I conclude but not without requesting the Corporation to allow the Chief Accountant to have the privilege of enjoying the paltry allowance of Rs. 3,600 per annum which he has so kindly proposed for himself.—Yours, etc.

D. A. H.

Bombay, January 5, 1916.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BENGAL.

DEVELOPMENT OF UNION COMMITTEES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

The opening paragraph of the Bengal Government's resolution on District Boards for the past year, contains an interesting and encouraging account of the progress of village self-government. The resolution begins:—The extension of self-government to villages through the agency of union committees is an aspect of the local self-government policy which has for some time past been engaging the careful-attention of the Government. The far reaching suggestions of the District Administration Committee on which criticisms of the public have been invited, for the creation of a network of union committees in amalgamation with the Panchayat system and the provision of village judiciary, have been followed by the publication in April, 1915 of a resolution embodying the local self-government policy of the Government of India and defining the general principles on which advance in village organization is most likely to be successful. The Local Self-Government Act offers full scope for the creation of village union committees, co-extensive with the Panchayat unions and cautious but steady progress is already being made by the Government in this direction. The constitution of village courts involving new legislation, is now under the consideration of the Government. The sustained development of union committees is among the most noticeable features of the year under review. Not only has their number increased but these bodies are gradually awakening to their own vitality based on the power of self-taxation, a privilege which neither District nor Local Boards enjoy. It is not the intention of the Government to constitute union committees where there is no manifest willingness on the part of the villagers to avail themselves of the privileges of this organisation. The areas in which Panchayats have already been appointed, may naturally be expected to offer scope for greater expansion in this respect. With these qualifications His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to encourage the district officers in consultation with the District Boards to consider what steps should be taken for the early extension of this organisation. While recognizing the inexpediency of introducing the elective system in unions not ripe for so advanced a measure, the Government are prepared to accord liberal and sympathetic encouragement to villages exhibiting genuine capacity and inclination for this development.

SUIT AGAINST CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.

APPLICATION FOR INJUNCTION REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Chaudhury disposed of the rule sustained by Nagendra Nath Dey calling on the Stewards of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club to show cause why he should not be admitted to the racecourse and enclosures pending the hearing of the suit brought by him against the Club for damages, defamation, etc.

The judgment states: "I do not want to enter into the question as to whether the lease granted by Government to the Turf Club is void or otherwise. The Turf Club has been in possession of this part of the maidan for a great number of years. They have enclosed certain portions and regulated the admission of persons into the enclosures arranged by them. They have also under the rules framed by them excluded certain persons if upon enquiry they have considered them guilty of charges under their rule 151. The plaintiff's complaint is that the enquiry if any, held by the Turf Club was ex-parte. He had no opportunity of meeting the charges. From his letter to the Turf Club it is clear he knew of several matters with which he had been charged. I find from the letter he wrote to the Turf Club that he does not complain that he had been condemned without proper evidence. He does not propose in that letter to call any evidence. It may be that the enquiry was ex-parte. I have no materials now upon which I can come to that conclusion. These are matters which will be decided when the suit is tried. As regards the legal title of the Turf Club to the enclosures persons from entering the racecourse under certain circumstances or whether they have any right at all to enclose portions of the maidan and to exclude the public from such portions, I shall have to determine when the materials are properly before me. I have one fact which always weighs in interdictory injunction, namely possession and apparently a large series of transactions showing they exercise the right which they claim. I therefore do not consider the plaintiff has made any case for an interdictory injunction.

MR. BIRRELL ON "AFTER THE WAR."

Mr. Augustine Birrell, speaking at North Bristol, said that some people thought that after the war changes which had been made in social thought and relations would disappear, that men would summon back their gods from temporary retirement in the attics of St. Stephen's and begin worshipping them afresh, chanting the old litany, "The Devil take the hindmost, and the weakest goes to the wall."

If they did not do that, and the changes represented real solidarity of feeling between all classes, an approach to something the Lord came to call them to: the brotherhood of race, then the war would have given rise to an epoch. It was the only happiness of his life to believe most confidently that the crime of this war rested upon other shoulders than ours, and that Great Britain had no choice but to take the part it had taken.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Sir. Pherozeshah Mehta as a Debater.

The Hon. Prof. R. P. Paranjpye in "The Fergusson College Magazine."—Sir Pherozeshah's influence in all assemblies was to a great measure due to his quick grasp of constitutional and legal principles underlying those assemblies. He was very familiar with such standard works as May's Parliamentary Practice and he was always ready to scent any breach of the constitution. Sometimes he carried these constitutional objections to an excess as in the case of the battle of the standard and local times in Bombay, but his keen sense of the legal rights and wrongs is eminently desirable in an atmosphere charged with antioctatic tendencies, whether of our rulers or our popular leaders. He was in speech a perfect master of the art of debate and could pulverise an opponent by a single stroke of his invective or ridicule. He introduced into every assembly a parliamentary atmosphere and his initial encounter with a government member in the Supreme Legislative Council was what had never been seen there before. He always raised the tone of debate, and was ready at a moment's notice to return blows with interest. His set speeches suffered to a certain extent from a comparison with his debating impromptus but they have been always marked with a grace and literary charm. He was a great admirer of Dickens and his speeches often show marks of this admiration. He was aware of his limitations and he had not the wide grasp, the catholicity of intellectual interests and the religious fervour of Ranade who on the other hand lacked the necessary magnetic flash of the born leader of men.

A Premeditated Affair.

"The Punjabee."—It cannot for a moment be doubted that the head and front of the President's offence was not that he did not dress like a Mussalman, nor even that he had himself spoken and allowed others to speak in English. These were merely incidental charges got up to lend strength and emphasis to the really serious charge, that he and the party responsible for his election had been trying to bridge the gulf between the Congress and the League, between the Mahomedan community and the rest of India. For the last few years things had admittedly been moving in this direction and it was the suspicion that a further step towards rapprochement might be taken this year that lay at the basis of the opposition to the proposal to hold the League sessions at Bombay this year. The opposition having proved unavailing, the objectors awaited an opportunity of doing by violence what they had failed to do by constitutional means. This opportunity was, it seems, afforded to them both by the frank and straightforward utterances of Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque, in which he boldly declared that in secular political matters he was not only an Indian first, but an Indian next and an Indian to the very last, and by the reception accorded to Congress leaders when they visited the League meeting on Thursday. And we know how the opportunity was utilised. To us it is a matter of sincere congratulation that the hope we expressed in our last issue by that the League would not only survive Bombay as the Congress had survived Surat but that it would be altogether a better and stronger organisation than it had been in the past has been so speedily realised. It is, indeed, a remarkable fact that the very sentiment was expressed at the adjourned meeting of the League itself.

Indians in the Army.

"The Tribune."—We do not understand how the Indian demand alone can be misunderstood and misinterpreted. We have no desire to go beyond any limits fixed for sister communities in the Empire and we ask for no more privileges nor obligations which the former imply than the other self-governing nationalities in the Empire have got. And it is evident that when the people ask for self-government, they fully realise the higher obligations they involve. And a desire to be admitted to the military rights is a desire compatible with that to be admitted to the civil rights. Both go together and the promised readjustment of the position of India in the Empire involves not merely the civil rights necessary to foster greater self-reliance but also military obligations which are indispensable for self-defence. Unless the nation feels that it is allowed sufficient scope for progress along the lines of the Dominions of the Empire, unless it is convinced that Indians are placed on a footing of equality in every respect with the rest of the people in the Empire, it is impossible to evoke anything like the enthusiasm, for any cause which is aroused in other parts of the Empire. And we have great hopes that India's future will be settled in a spirit of broader recognition of its claim, its resources and its loyalty. It is unreasonable to doubt the sincerity or question the loyalty of a people who have given abundant proofs of both, and who demand the due fulfilment of the promises given in the Royal Proclamations. And this is done not merely in spirit of self-interest but also in the interest of the Empire.

The "Tribune" reports a serious dacoity at Mithawali in Tehsil Singhar, Dera Ghazi Khan district, on the 31st December night when about twenty-five dacoits set fire to Hindu houses and killed one Hindu and injured another. This is the second dacoity in the Singhar Tehsil this winter, the first having occurred about November last in Chhoni when one Hindu Sahukar was killed by the dacoits.

The "Bulletin" reports that the enquiry into the case of Miran Bux, Head Constable and Ahmed, a constable of Srigolindapur, Gurdaspur District, for causing the death of a wanda, a sweeper, who was suspected of having committed house-breaking, is almost finished. It is said the body of the deceased was thrown into the river. Abdullah, a constable has turned an approver.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, January 6, 1916.

THE OUTLOOK IN PERSIA.

All lovers of Persia, and others who like Lord Bryce find it "impossible not to feel interest in a people who have done so much in the world as the Persians", must rejoice at the statement made in the House of Lords, in mail week, by the Marquis of Crewe on the situation in Iran. Lord Crewe dispelled the illusion which exists in some quarters that the German propaganda has found favour in Persia. Those who flattered themselves that they belonged to the advanced party in Iranian thought had been taken in, but the vast majority of the populace and the entire governing order seemed to consider the friendship of Hadji Wilhelm but a poor guarantee of Persian integrity. Lord Crewe did not mince words and spoke quite frankly, yet fairly, of the Swedish officered gendarmerie, who have played no small part in the recent outrages against the authorities at Teheran. He recognised the mistake that had been made in appointing Swedish officers to these important posts and on this we have always held the same view. But what most attracts us in Lord Crewe's statement is his optimistic outlook on, and his sympathetic regard for, Persia.

The presence, he said, of the Russian troops in Northern Persia, just like the presence of the British at Bushire, was designed to support the independence of Persia, which it was to our interest to maintain and secure. Our present action might be taken to be a continued effort for the maintenance of that Persian independence. We had already afforded not a little material help to Persia, and on a proper guarantee, were prepared to continue that assistance. We should also be prepared to assist Persia in securing her own defence, and in the creation and maintenance of a force for home defence less liable to be carried away by foreign interference than the gendarmerie had unhappily, in most cases, proved to be, and less easy preys to foreign intrigue. One had to remember that the fluctuations of events in such a country were frequent, but he did not think there was any need to despair of the future of Persia. They were all tempted to feel a sincere sympathy with the young Sovereign, called at a very early age to the difficult occupation of the Persian Throne. This would be a time of stress and difficulty for the strongest of grown rulers, and therefore infinitely more so for a man of his age. They could only hope that he might rule later on over a well-governed country, and that he might develop such qualities as were necessary for the production of a successful Oriental Sultan.

The most important part of this announcement is that relating to the creation of a small but efficient Persian army, and, we may add that this is as welcome as it is tardy. Some years ago, or during the term of office as Minister at Teheran of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, to be more precise, the idea of a small force being raised was mooted, but nothing came of it. Had this plan been put into execution at the time, the present situation would have been rendered impossible. It is no use closing our eyes to the fact that as in the Balkans so in Persia, British diplomacy has lacked verve. Those who have been long in Persia recall the day when the prestige of Great Britain and her popularity stood so high, that, as far as the Persian Foreign Office was concerned, there was only one country outside Persia and that was Britain. That was in the days when British diplomacy had rendered to the Persians, in all their

trials and difficulties during the years that preceded their national awakening, that sympathy and advice of which they stood so much in need, and which they had come to believe was infallible. Sir Edward Grey during his regime has made the maintenance of the integrity of Persia his ideal, but the methods he chose for living up to it, were not always consonant with the declared sentiments of its people. But, to-day, let us hope our diplomats are wiser and that henceforward the old traditions which bound the British and Persian races will be reformed, and that the Shah will, in reality some day, not far distant, rule over the happy Persia forecasted by Lord Crewe, where all the ancient arts will flourish, but where the Teuton will be sought in vain.

But we cannot help expressing our disappointment at the absence of any clearly defined forecast as to the action of Great Britain in the near future. It was stated by Lord Robert Cecil, some time ago, that "certain proposals from the Persian Government were engaging the attention of His Majesty's Ministers." We would like to hear what those proposals were, and when a really strong hand will be taken by Whitehall in the desperate rubber that the Turco-Germans are playing in Iran. If nothing is done to clear Persia of the bandits from abroad with whom she is possessed, nothing but bankruptcy and civil war lie before her. The Persian government are helpless with only a handful of troops, and it will surely not add to the prestige of Britain if only one of the signatories of the famous convention goes to the rescue of the young Shah in the hour of his tribulation.

The Swedish Government are not in any way responsible for the attitude of the gendarmerie officers who receive pay from, and wear the uniform of, the Shah. As his servants they have proved traitors and there is only one way of treating such men. The recent outbreak at Shiraz calls for action and now that Russian troops are restoring order in their zone of influence, it is surely incumbent on his Majesty's government to put an end to the pillage and anarchy in Shiraz. As Lord Bryce pointed out nothing but "force" would have a telling effect on the rebels. It is high time that we used it in the South.

THE RESULT OF THE DERBY SCHEME.

The official figures of Lord Derby's recruiting scheme show that 651,160 single men, not required for other trades, have failed to offer themselves for the Army. This is very sad as far as these particular men are concerned, but the result, as a whole, justifies Lord Derby's declaration the other day, that it shows that the heart of the country is sound. Out of a total of 5,011,441 men of military age practically three-fifths have come forward, willing to serve if called upon, and one-twentieth of the remainder can be excused on the score of being already employed in indispensable services. That is a result of which, as we have said, the country has no reason to be ashamed. But it is also a great score for the compulsionists, because it definitely proves what they have always contended, that the voluntary system leaves a large residue of eligible men untouched and enables those on whom the country should have the first call to avoid service at the expense of those who should really form the reserve,—that is, of course, admitting the contention that it is the single men who should go first a contention that some people are inclined to reject. However, the Prime Minister has definitely pledged the Government to leave the married men until all the available single men have been used up, and, as the official statement says, 651,071 is far from a negligible quantity. These latter are now to be secured by other means and the Cabinet, with one exception, have agreed to this step. In the meanwhile, of those who have offered, 215,000 offered for immediate service and four groups of the remainder are to be called up immediately.

The ultimate cause for satisfaction, after all, lies in the fact that Great Britain will not fail the Allies, but will be able to put in the field every man available, if necessary, undeterred by preconceived notions of the dangers and undesirability of the introduction of the compulsory system, even in a small measure. We are among those who hold, as our readers know, that in a healthy state, every citizen should be available for military service, if required, and that selection should proceed on definite organised lines by

which all are treated alike. The only danger that was to be feared was that as to the confusion and difficulty likely to be caused by the introduction of a system of conscription in the middle of a great war. Lord Derby's statesman-like scheme has shown that the problem can be solved in the middle of a war very simply, and he has thus rendered a great service to the Empire. For the rest, we believe that the principle having once been admitted, can never be again abandoned, but on the contrary must be expanded when the military arrangements of the Empire come to be reorganised after the war. There must then be a true imperial scheme of military defence, in which every part of the Empire must be allowed to share without any restriction, and in which every citizen of the Empire must be allowed to be liable to bear the honourable burden of defence of his country and his Empire according to its needs.

A KING'S HONOUR.

Mr. Donohoe, the correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," now in Athens, is a journalist of repute; otherwise he should have been inclined to doubt the accuracy of the interview which he is reported to have had with the King of Greece. King Constantine is reported to have complained that he is still misunderstood in England. People in England, he plaintively says, charge him with being a brother-in-law of the Kaiser and forget, "what he never forgets," that he is a cousin of King George. If the former relationship has been more emphasised than the latter, we fear that it is King Constantine who is chiefly to blame, for his public record both before the war and after it, and especially since the Bulgarian adventure began, shows that he attaches more importance to the one than the other, or did do so; perhaps, now that he realises that flirting with Berlin is not going to be so profitable a business as he thought, it is useful to recall his English relationship to mind. We do not know who the statesmen on both sides of the House of Commons who "loyally believe" in his Majesty may be, but we trust that they are not men whose voices have any weight in the councils of the cabinet. "I am still a gentleman and a man of honour," says the King petulantly. Let us apply the test. King Constantine was interviewed three weeks ago by "The Times" and the Associated Press of America. He referred to certain "facts," including those said to relate to a secret treaty with Serbia. He said this treaty "was only to come into force in case either Greece or Serbia were attacked by Bulgaria alone." The Græco-Serbian treaty, his Majesty declared, was not a perpetual and a general defensive treaty between the two countries, providing that in the event of an attack upon either of the parties by any third Power, it would then be the duty and bond of either signatory to come to the help of the other. Since he made this statement King Constantine has been directly challenged as to its accuracy and has been given the lie direct in more than one quarter including Mr. Venizelos who says, "It is not a fact that the terms of the Græco-Serbian Treaty exonerated Greece from rendering assistance to her Ally, Serbia, in case the latter were attacked by other Powers as well as by Bulgaria. The Treaty was absolutely binding upon Greece." "The Saturday Review" in commenting on the matter prints the following sentence in large black type, "Knowing the facts we beg absolutely to differ." Until King Constantine has taken up this challenge and answered his late Prime Minister, the public in the Allied countries will retain their own opinion on the question of his honour, and continue to believe that, in repudiating the Treaty in Serbia's hour of trial, Greece and her King played a mean and contemptible part.

A BREACH OF FAITH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Gandhi, speaking on a resolution in the Congress, emphasised that, while the question of legal equality had been settled in South Africa as far as the Indians were concerned, their other grievances in that country still remained unsolved. We have on previous occasions called attention to some of these grievances. The latest issue of "Indian Opinion" contains information to show that the Transvaal Immigration Officer continues to make demands that are illegitimate either on grounds of law or policy. It is now found that minors, bringing with them from India magistrate's certificates,—which Government have distinctly undertaken to accept as conclusive evidence of facts set forth therein,—are detained indefinitely at the port of arrival, and that, instead of being admitted to the Transvaal upon the strength of these certificates, they are only permitted to enter that province upon depositing bail,—in distinct and deliberate breach of the Governments' undertaking. Nor is this the last high-handed action of the Transvaal authorities. In spite of the fact that one of the grounds of registration is the possession of a Peace Preservation Ordinance Permit duly issued, the production of which bearing the holder's thumb print is complete

evidence, the Transvaal Immigration Officer now attempts to investigate the circumstances in which that permit was issued to the holder. He thus evidently forgets that *prima facie* evidence of the permits having been duly issued being already given, the burden lies upon him to prove that the document was not duly issued to the person presenting it. In fact, as "Indian Opinion" says:—

"What he is actually trying to do is, by improper and unlawful inquisition, to oblige the applicant to commit himself to something that may be used against him in a Court of law, without being warned of the purpose for which the enquiry is made. Whereas, in the face of *prima facie* evidence submitted to the Registration Officer, he has no authority, legal or otherwise, to conduct any further investigation, unless he is already in possession of rebutting evidence."

Notes of the Day.

The Lesson of the Persia.

The most sensible comment that has been published on the Persia outrage is that of the Paris "Temps" which points out the necessity for destroying the bases of the submarine murderers. It is perfectly clear that these submarines could not carry on their campaign in the Mediterranean unless they were using neutral islands as bases. If the Allies continue to be too squeamish in this matter the career of the enemy submarines will be unduly prolonged. There should be no hesitation in organising a rigorous search of the coasts of the numerous islands, that can be utilised as submarine bases, and the effective destruction and guarding of the latter when found, regardless of the susceptibilities of the Greek or any other Government. If the local authorities, as the "Temps" points out, are unable to prevent their coasts from being utilised by the enemy the Allies must do it for them. But, we have no doubt, that this is already being done. In any case, the career of the submarines in the Mediterranean is not likely to be long-lived, as is pointed out in a telegram to-day. What was achieved in Home waters will ere long be achieved in the Mediterranean.

The Heroism of Passengers and Crew.

The outstanding feature of the Persia disaster seems to us to have been the behaviour of the passengers and crew. It is almost incredible that the explosion and shock, occurring as it did with appalling suddenness, while nearly the whole of the passengers were at lunch, should not have thrown the occupants of the saloon into a state of indescribable panic. Yet, we are told by one survivor, that no such thing occurred. "All quietly but hastily went to their cabins to fetch their lifebelts." According to another account, only those who went promptly on deck could hope to escape, while, most tragic of all,—many mothers lost their lives in going to search for their children. Only two of the latter were saved! The identity of the commander of this submarine will one day be known. We trust that, among the peace terms, will be a demand for the handing over of this cur, and his fellow criminals who sank the Lusitania and Ancona,—if they are not one and the same,—for trial by court-martial and the fate they deserve. But even if this is not done, they need not be envied the lives they will have to live out with these bestial crimes upon their record.

English Socialists and the War.

Nothing has been more striking since the outbreak of the war than the refusal of the vast bulk of the Socialist Party in the United Kingdom to be tempted or reduced by the Peace party. Speaking at Bishopsgate Institute, during mail week, that veteran Socialist, Mr. M. Hyndman, thus defined the attitude of his party. He said

he was authorised on behalf of his friends to repudiate entirely the "peace-at-any-price" policy. He was not in agreement with the policy of turning the other cheek, but preferred the enemy to turn his cheek. He had known Germany for practically sixty years, and had satisfied himself that during that time—practically since Frederick the Great—Prussia had been steadily preparing to obtain the domination of Europe.

"A Mean and Dirty Trick."

Some of the methods pursued by the party who organised the opposition to the holding of the meeting of the All-India Muslim League in Bombay are already known to our readers, having been carried out more or less in the public eye. But it would appear that the organisation of bogus demonstrations and disturbances in the League Pandal etc., were not the only means resorted to in the endeavour to discredit the League. Another method has been the writing of letters to the Musselman press over the forged signatures of well-known Mahomedan leaders. One of the victims of this peculiarly mean trick was the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq of Bengal, who writes to inform us that the letter which appeared in an obscure weekly publication,—

which is believed to enjoy some sort of official favour,—named "The Mail," a product of Bombay, purporting to come from him, was a gross and impudent forgery. Mr. Fazlul Huq has sent the following repudiation to the journal in question which he asks us to publish:—

In the issue of your paper dated the 28th December last, I read a leaderette in which you quote from an alleged letter written by one Mouvi Fazlul Huq who, you say, was till recently a member of the Bengal Legislative Council. The only person of that name who has ever been in the Bengal Legislative Council is myself, although it says that the Mouvi Fazlul Huq you refer to was "till recently" in the Council, whereas I am still there. The reference on therefore he only to me and none else. I cannot find words adequate enough to express my indignation at the mean and dirty trick by which my name has been associated with views and sentiments which I not only do not hold but positively detest and abhor. Some one must have forged my name and sought to palm off his own views on my community in my name. I have already told my brothers of the League that I never wrote any letter of that nature to you, nor to any other journal, and I hope you will, in justice to myself, give publicity to my contradiction to the insinuations contained in your leaderette. I wish to add that I never knew of even the existence of your esteemed journal till some friends drew my attention to the leaderette in question.

The Untouchable Classes.

The current number of the "Social Service Quarterly" contains three or four articles which will be greatly helpful to an earnest worker ready to devote his services to the cause of ameliorating the social conditions of the people. The "Quarterly" opens with a very suggestive article by Dr. H. Mann on the "Housing of the Untouchable Classes in an Indian City." Dr. Mann, it will be remembered, published some years ago in the "Sociological Review" an account of his studies regarding the economic condition of the untouchable classes of an Indian city. The city chosen was Poona, and the method of study was to make a house to house investigation of the people, how they live, what they work at, and under what conditions they carry on their existence. The results he obtained were remarkable in many directions, but there was one point which stood out above all others. It appeared certain that the conditions of city life among the depressed classes were so unhealthy and so unsuitable that the population could not maintain itself without continuous immigration.

The Causing Factors.

Since then Dr. Mann has devoted a good deal of inquiry to find out the causes of this gradual reduction of population among the untouchable classes in Poona, and he has found that two factors seem to be dominant: one, the poor character of the housing, sanitary and water arrangements; the other, a very large infant mortality; the former, in so far as it concerns the housing, is that Dr. Mann deals with in this article. And the conclusion to which he comes after studying many a melancholy fact is this: What I feel is wanted is a constructive policy by which accommodation shall be secured which will at least be sanitary, and in which it will be possible for self-respecting people to live. All who wish to see our cities really the abodes of happy, healthy people, must feel that the housing of the untouchable classes is a matter which demands earnest and early attention. The future of the community as a whole seems involved in its readiness to deal with the problem.

TRADING WITH ENEMY.

DEFENCE IN THE MADRAS CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 5.
To-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate the further hearing was resumed of the case in which Mr. F. E. Hooper, Managing Director of Messrs. McDowell & Co., is charged with trading with an enemy.

Cross-examined by Mr. Osborne the prosecution witness, Ethirajulu Moddeliar, a clerk of the firm, disclosed the case for the defence.

Witness, who is a very old employee of the firm, said that he joined the firm before it became a limited company. Mr. E. C. Ruppel was Director for many years and was an Englishman. Hermanns joined service before the accused who first came in as an assistant. After Mr. Ruppel's retirement he became the firm's agent on the Continent for the purchase of tobacco. Purchases of raw tobacco were made by Mr. Ruppel on behalf of the firm and the stocks were retained at the Government warehouse in Amsterdam, Donner and Heimink being agents. Witness then proved by means of shipping documents and the firm's books that the goods which formed the subject matter of the charge, had all been paid for in 1912 and 1913 long before the war broke out, and that immediately prior to the outbreak of hostilities some of the stock had been removed to Amsterdam, that all the stock had been paid for though the shipments of these goods which were Messrs. McDowell's property had not reached Madras till 1915.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

Mr. Eardly Norton who appears for the defence in the Coonor abduction case in the Coimbatore Sessions on Monday, leaves Calcutta to-day for Coimbatore.

Lord Stamfordham, Private Secretary to His Majesty the King-Emperor, has telegraphed to His Excellency the Governor of Madras expressing His Majesty's thanks to the editor and readers of the "Madras Mail" for the £1,500 collected for an aeroplane and requesting His Excellency to arrange for the purchase with the War Office.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF
TELEGRAMS.CZERNOWITZ
EVACUATED.IMPORTANT RUSSIAN
SUCCESSES.

LORD DERBY'S REPORT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON WESTERN
FRONT.

The Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz. The Russians have carried all the heights dominating the town.

German attempts to cross the Dvina failed before the Russian fire.

The figures of Lord Derby's report are published. The men available under the scheme are, single 2,179,231 and married 2,832,210. The report says 103,000 single and 112,431 married men enrolled for immediate service, and 840,000 single and 1,344,979 married under the group system. A far from negligible quantity of single men, 651,160, did not volunteer.

A proclamation calls up groups six, seven, eight and nine of Lord Derby's scheme for February 8th.

As reprisals against the imprisonment of enemy consuls at Salonika by the British and French troops, the Bulgarians have imprisoned the British and French vice-consuls at Sofia.

Enemy Consuls arrested at Salonika have been taken to Marseilles and will be given safe conducts to Switzerland.

In reply to the arrest of the French Vice-Consul at Sofia, the French Government has ordered the arrest of the Bulgarian Chancellor in Paris. Bulgarians have pillaged several villages on the Greek frontier.

A graphic recital of an American passenger in the Persia gives one an idea of the awful suddenness of the catastrophe. He described the scene in the water as one of the utmost horror, the sea being black with soot, and men, women and children struggling in the water.

The Italians have occupied higher positions in the mountains near Riva and have made a slight advance on the Carso Plateau.

ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

SLIGHT ADVANCE ON CARSO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Jan. 5.

The communiqué says the Italians have occupied higher positions in the mountains near Riva and also two trenches on Monte Sperone. They have made a slight advance on Carso.

DEATH OF LADY WILSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The death is announced of Lady Archdale Wilson, widow of the captor of Delhi.

AUSTRIANS EVACUATE CZERNOWITZ.

RUSSIANS CARRY ALL DOMINATING HEIGHTS.

AUSTRIANS EVACUATE SINKING OF THE PERSIA.
CZERNOWITZ.

RUSSIANS DOMINATE TOWN.

ALL THE HEIGHTS CARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 5.

The Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz. The Russians have carried all the heights dominating the town.

WHY THE TOWN WAS EVACUATED.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 4.

It is reported that the enemy has evacuated Czernowitz, as the Russian successes deprive the enemy of the use of the Czernowitz-Zalesziki railway and threaten the Czernowitz-Kolaga line.

GERMAN FAILURE ON THE
DVINA.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 5.

The communiqué says German attempts to cross the Dvina near Elisenhof failed before the Russian fire. Germans dressed in white cloaks unsuccessfully attempted to surprise the trenches at Tsargrad.

The Russians in the mid-Strypa region took a brisk offensive and occupied trenches in the village of Bielavintze and captured a strong isolated position.

Heavy fighting north-east of Czernowitz continues. The Germans delivered a counter-attack to regain lost trenches but failed and sustained very heavy losses.

TSAR ON PEACE.

RUSSIA'S OBLIGATIONS TO ALLIES

PETROGRAD, Jan. 4.

The Tsar, addressing the Knights of St. George, said that Russia would not conclude peace till the enemy was chased from Russian territory, nor conclude such peace except in full agreement with the Allies, to whom Russia was bound by true friendship and blood.

REBELLIOUS GENDARMES IN PERSIA
DEFEATED.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The Russians severely defeated 500 rebellious gendarmes south-west of Hamadan, killing dozens and capturing their stores.

KING CONSTANTINE
INTERVIEWED.

"STILL A GENTLEMAN OF HONOUR."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 5.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London 3rd January:—Mr. Donoghue of the "Daily Chronicle" has interviewed King Constantine who spoke as to his personal position:

"I am still misunderstood in England. I do not mind being attacked, but insist on fair play. My critics charge me with being the Kaiser's brother-in-law and forget what I never forget, that I am a cousin of King George. I do not mind criticism of my politics so long as it is admitted that I am still a gentleman and a man of honour. There is a cloud of unjust suspicion around my name. I will not dispute these worthless, groundless suspicions. Why should my word be doubted? It has been pledged to benevolent neutrality and will always hold good. Certain statesmen on both sides of the House of Commons loyally believe in me."

Mr. Donoghue asserts that King Constantine although blunt of speech has a keen sense of humour.

KING PETER'S MISSION TO
GREECE.

APPEAL TO KING CONSTANTINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 5.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London 3rd January:—According to a Paris telegram from Rome King Peter proposes to confer with King Constantine and implore him to keep his promises towards Serbia. King Peter is very weak and ill. It is feared the dramatic meeting might prove fatal.

AMERICAN SURVIVOR'S STORY

"SCENE OF THE UTMOST HORROR."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 4.

An American Mr. Grant, one of the survivors of the Persia, describing the sinking of the liner to Reuter's representative, said:—

"I was sitting in the dining saloon at five minutes past one and had just finished soup. The steward was asking me what I would have next, when there was a terrific explosion and the saloon was filled with smoke and steam from the boiler which had burst. Glass was also flying about."

"There was absolutely no panic; everyone behaved exactly as if it were merely boat drill, and each went on deck and reported himself at his lifeboat station. The vessel was soon listing badly and people were clinging to the rail."

The last thing Mr. Grant did was to tie on Captain Sprickly's lifebelt. The latter was a military officer missing. The vessel listed more and more and Mr. Grant slid over the rail into the water.

LAST GLIMPSE OF LINER.

It was impossible to launch the starboard boats. Mr. Grant was sucked down and his shoe was caught in a rope. He disentangled himself, however, and came to the surface and clung to some wreckage. He got a final glimpse of the liner, how in the air, diving downward five minutes after the explosion. Then he collected wreckage for other strugglers. Five boats soon pulled in among the swimmers and those struggling in the water and rescued all possible.

CRUISER SIGHTED.

Overloaded boats soon redistributed their occupants. Four boats roped themselves together, but the fifth was farther away. Mr. Grant said:

"My boat, at 3-30 in the afternoon, became separated from the others in order to search a more frequented channel. We rowed for three hours and sighted a cruiser and hailed her, shouting that we were English. When the warship was near enough, we explained that we were survivors from the Persia, and indicated the whereabouts of others. The latter were found at seven in the evening."

SEA BLACK WITH SOOT AND MEN.

Mr. Grant paid a fine tribute to the kindness of the British bluejackets. He declares that Consul McNeely sat at the same table, but he did not see him, probably because Mr. McNeely's cabin was on the listing side of the liner. In conclusion Mr. Grant described the scene in the water. It was one of the utmost horror. The sea was black with soot and men, women and children struggling. There were some awful cries. Others were bidding each other good-bye. Those in boats afterwards found solace in singing hymns.

LADY PASSENGER'S EXPERIENCES

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 4.

A young lady, in an interview with Reuter's representative, said she was beginning lunch when the explosion occurred. She ran to her cabin for the life-belt, and was twice thrown down in the passage by the rocking of the liner. Snatching her life-belt she rushed for the deck. She fell up the companionway, but was determined not to die in the vessel and succeeded in reaching the deck. The liner lurched again and she was thrown down and badly shaken, but she adjusted her life-belt and jumped into the sea. She was rescued a quarter of an hour later. Others had similar experiences. Mothers went in search of their children and never returned. Indeed, only two children were saved. The Chief Officer went down with the ship, but was picked up. He says the Captain also went down with the liner. The survivors lost everything. They suffered from cold in the boats as they lacked warm clothing.

DISPARITY OF PASSENGERS SAVED TO
CREW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 5.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—The "Westminster Gazette" commenting on the Persia outrage says:—"As we have the assurance that calm prevailed during the five minutes between the torpedoing and sinking, we must assume that the saving of so large a proportion of the crew and so small a proportion of passengers is due to the majority of the passengers being below."

The "Central News" Cairo correspondent

NEW SLOGAN IN BRITISH
TRENCHES."KILL AS MANY GERMANS
AS YOU CAN"SCREAMING SHOWER OF HIGH
EXPLOSIVES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Reuter's representative at British Headquarters wires that the British are seizing every opportunity of securing wastage among the enemy ranks, because it is realised that Germany is rapidly approaching if she has not already reached, the stage when she cannot replace her losses. Therefore "Kill as many Germans as you can" is now the slogan in the trenches. This has not always been so in the same sense.

For instance, the Christmas of 1914 was marked by a mutual truce; at the Christmas of 1915 every enemy overture in the direction of fraternising was answered by a screaming shower of high explosives. Mine, bomb, aerial, and artillery warfare is incessant: the trench weapons are seldom silent and big guns never thoroughly cold. Of course the Germans reply but wholly defensively. As soon as we cease, they cease.

The correspondent mentions that among the one party of bluejackets which recently visited the trenches, was a petty officer from the Natal. Possibly he owes his life to that.

Cables that the submarine is believed to have been Austrian.

PERSIA'S MAELS.

EXCEPTIONALLY HEAVY LOAD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The Persia carried an exceptionally large quantity of mails. Eleven thousand bags were landed at Malta. The exact number for Egypt and India is unknown. But it is thought between twenty and thirty thousand bags were lost.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS'
LOSS.

LARGE NUMBER OF PARCELS ON BOARD

Besides the deplorable loss of lives by the ill-fated mail steamer Persia, the loss of parcels and valuables was very considerable. The P. and O. Mail Salsette which arrived here on Tuesday brought a part of the invoice of the unfortunate vessel. It appears from this that she had on board 9,639 parcels for India, consisting of 1,171 insured and 8,468 ordinary. It is understood that these figures do not include the parcels for Rangoon, Calcutta city, Madras city, Karachi and Sind. Three rich diamond merchants of Bombay have been unlucky enough to lose three parcels each of diamonds collectively valued at £3,640.

SURVIVORS AT MALTA.

The names of those landed at Malta, are as follows:—Colonel the Right Hon. Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Mr. Alexander Clark, Mr. Massanto Berenuto, Ship's Steward named Martin and seven men of Indian crew.

NO CHANGE OF ROUTE.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Matured shipping opinion is that the submarine activity in the Mediterranean will not continue, especially in view of what has been overcome in home waters. The lines with mail contracts will not change their route.

U.S. ON SUBMARINE
SITUATION.

CABINET MEETING CANCELLED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

The submarine situation is admittedly grave. It is officially announced that President Wilson and Mr. Lansing are taking every means to obtain information on which they will act immediately. The Cabinet meeting has been cancelled because the details of the Persia disaster are not yet available.

PERSIA'S COMPLETE PASSENGER LIST.

The Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company, Bombay, has now handed us the following complete list of passengers from London and Marseilles per the steamer Persia. It was impossible to furnish this authentic

FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

ARTILLERY ACTIONS ON
ENTIRE FRONT.

AMMUNITION DEPOT BLOWN UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Jan. 5.

The communiqué says artillery bombardment took place along the entire front. Appreciable losses were inflicted on the enemy in Artois and an ammunition depot was blown up at Arras.

FIGHT IN ARMENTIERES.

GERMAN HOWITZER BATTERIES
SILENCED.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Sir Douglas Haig in a communiqué, says in the course of an intermittent artillery activity we silenced two German howitzer batteries in the region of Armentieres and dispersed the German working parties north-east of Ypres.

OPERATION NORTH OF ALBERT.

The enemy, north of Albert, opened a heavy fusillade on our trenches after several hours' preliminary bombardment, but our fire prevented the development of any hostile attack.

LULL IN THE FIGHTING.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Both the French and German communiqués state that no events of importance have occurred in any of the war theatres.

GREEK FRONTIER.

BULGARIANS PILLAGE VILLAGES,

PARIS, Jan. 5. Bulgarians have pillaged several villages on the Greek frontier.

ACTIVITY OF FRENCH AVIATORS.

SALONIKA, Jan. 5.

French aviators dropped bombs on Petrich, Strumnitz and other towns where troops were observed. Considerable casualties were caused, especially at Petrich, where buildings collapsed and fires broke out. The aviators were unharmed.

CONSULAR ARRESTS AT
SALONIKA.

BULGARIAN REPRISALS.

ATHENS, Jan. 4.

The Bulgarians have imprisoned the British and French vice-consuls at Sofia as reprisals against the arrest of enemy consuls at Salonika by the British and French troops. Greece, who protested against the arrests, has now sent a written protest to the Entente against the arrest of certain Hellenic subjects in Salonika. German reports state that the Allies at Salonika have arrested a thousand enemy foreigners.

FRENCH REPLY.

BULGARIAN CHANCELLOR ARRESTED.

PARIS, Jan. 4.

An official Note says that enemy consuls arrested at Salonika have been taken to Marseilles and will be given safe conducts to Switzerland.

The Note adds: "In reply to the arbitrary and illegal act of Bulgaria against the French vice-consul in charge of the archives of the Legation at Sofia, the French Government has ordered the arrest of the Bulgarian Chancellor in Paris. The latter is ill and will be allowed to remain in his apartments."

INDIAN STUDENTS IN
ENGLAND.

MR. MALLE'S REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Mr. Mallet's third annual report on the Indian Students Department shows the loyalty of young Indians in England. A few have enlisted in British battalions but the majority have joined the Indian Volunteer Ambulance Corps, in which 272 have enrolled.

Mr. Mallet is hopeful that the realisation of common interests due to the war will lead to a better understanding between English and Indian students in future.

He says there are indications that the suspicion and dislike with which some young Indians viewed the department are yielding to a truer realisation of facts.

Mr. Campion, engineering adviser, emphasises the need for thorough scientific education in India before students come to study engineering in Great Britain. He draws attention to the numbers who come to study civil engineering in Great Britain where opportunities for practical training are fewer than in India.

Regarding the selection of technical scholars, the report suggests that well-educated students be selected for training in British universities and workshops for responsible posts, and men of less education be chosen to complete their training as mechanics in British workshops.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

BATTLE OF CTESIPHON.

LORD CREWE'S STATEMENT IN THE LORDS.

On December 7 in the House of Lords Viscount Bryce asked the Lord President of the Council whether he could give the House any information regarding recent military events in the neighbourhood of the Persian Gulf and regarded the present political situation in Persia. Attempts had been made by German and Turkish agents to draw Persia into the war and to create disorder by means of organised bands of robbers. Apparently these bands had been able to produce complete anarchy in the centre of Southern Persia. The situation called for action as drastic as it was in the power of the British Government and the Russian Government to take. He could well understand that the difficulties were very great, for the country was half desert and half under snow; and there were mountain ranges across which operations would be very difficult, and the forces of the Persian Government that could be relied upon must be small. In the East there was nothing like force, and here it would be especially valuable, because its influence would be felt both in the West and in the East as far as the Pathan tribes. By striking with vigour we might deal a decisive blow at the hostile propaganda that extended as far as India itself.

STATEMENT BY LORD CREWE.

The Marquess of Crewe observed that his noble friend had not included in his speech any reference to the military operations in Mesopotamia, but he desired, notwithstanding, to make one or two observations upon them, because certain misapprehensions had appeared of late in the Press, in view of which it was desirable to make some explanation. Without describing the operations that took place on the Euphrates, or even those more recent operations since we started to advance up the Tigris, he would remind the House that it was now more than two months since Kut-el-Amara was taken after a brilliant feat of arms by the British force.

THE BATTLE AT CTESIPHON.

That victory took place on September 29. It was not until the 22nd of last month that the next important fight took place with which the minds of the public had since been much occupied—the great engagement at Ctesiphon, when a large Turkish force, said to consist of not fewer than four divisions, was defeated by the force under General Townsend. Since then it had been necessary to withdraw General Townsend's force further down the river to Kut-el-Amara, which it had now reached. The two misapprehensions which had been prevalent were these: Some free comment had been made on the impropriety of advancing to take a great city like Bagdad with only a single division—General Townsend's division as it was called. The force under General Townsend, the composition of which he was naturally not disposed to state, was considerably larger than the division of which he was the actual commander. It comprised additional troops, both infantry and cavalry, and was considered by the competent authorities sufficient in number for the task which it had to perform. That brought him to the second misapprehension. It seemed to have been concluded judging by what he had seen in the newspapers, that this, or, at any rate, might have been, a rash military adventure, perhaps undertaken by the general in command of it on his own initiative and not properly thought out, and perhaps not even fully authorised. That was a complete error.

WHY THE ADVANCE WAS MADE AND FAILED.

This advance to Bagdad was contemplated some months ago, and a sufficient force was collected to carry out the operation. The whole proceedings were carefully thought out by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir John Nixon, an officer who had already deservedly earned the confidence of his military superiors and of the country and who had also gained the confidence of his superiors. It was clear to everybody that the early capture of Bagdad, if it could be effected, would be a great stroke in the war, not merely as a military move but from the political results which would follow. It was, therefore, worth while undertaking with a proper force, but, it certainly was not an adventure which ought to have been risked, as an adventure sometimes had to be risked, with a force of dubious strength for the purpose, or in defiance of the accepted canons of strategy. No such question or imputation was possible. The force which was set apart for the purpose was by universal competent military opinions considerably more than sufficient for it. No change whatever could be brought against the leading of the troops, either the higher leading of the commands in general. It was evident that the troops behaved splendidly. The task, however, proved to be a heavier one than was anticipated owing to the greatly superior forces of the enemy and their powerful armament of artillery. We could not question the course which was taken. The determination not to attempt to pursue such advantage as had been gained in the actual fight in the neighbourhood of Ctesiphon, but to retire to a strong position lower down the river, was the wise course, and one which ought to be generally approved.

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN PERSIA.

He passed to the other branch of the question put by Lord Bryce. The noble Lord dwelt at some length on the remarkable activity which had been shown of late by German and Turkish agents in Persia,

and he added what was also a fact that a skilful and unscrupulous propaganda had been carried out in Afghanistan right up to our frontier, and also in parts of Arabia. It was evident that German agents and the agents of the Committee in Constantinople had both proved skilful at this work. They had shown themselves to be kindred spirits, alike in principle, and in the practices which they were pursuing. Their object had been to force Persia on the side of the Central Powers, and the Germans had used gold lavishly for the purpose of bribery. This propaganda had been distinctly opposed to Christianity, and involved an appeal to the most fanatical elements of Persia. Our treatment of Islam had been one of giving absolutely free and fair play to the exercise of their faith, but we had never attempted to pretend adhesion. In the case of this propaganda there had been a free use of pretended conversion to the faith of Islam. The next stage in the proceedings was the arrival of an armed party of Germans and Turks, which formed the nucleus for bands of brigands and outlaws. Then followed a campaign of assassination. The Persian bank manager at Isfahan and the British Vice-Consul at Shiraz were murdered. Two British officers were killed at Bushire in a foray inspired from the same source. At Isfahan, later, our Consul was attacked, and his Indian orderly was killed. These were carried out by the hired bravos of the Germans and Austrians, among whom were a number of escaped prisoners who had been taken by the Russians and interned in the Caucasus at various places, and who had escaped. These naturally formed one of the most formidable elements of the invasion. It had been evident for some time while this was going on that the position of Persia as a neutral State was seriously threatened by these events, and, that being so, a new Government was formed at Teheran, containing some stronger elements than that which had preceded it—several men who were determined that if they were able to bring it about order should be restored. As soon as that new Government was formed, or very soon after, the German Minister and the Turkish Ambassador fled from Teheran to a place some 60 or 70 miles to the south, where they joined the turbulent elements. In the meantime, German intrigue had been busy with the force of gendarmerie which had been raised originally under Swedish officers. It was, of course, necessary when that body was formed that it should be officered by men from a neutral country, neutral in the sense of not being specially or immediately concerned in Persian affairs or suspected of any ambition of becoming so. If German, French, Russian, or British officers had been selected their associations with their own country would have made them suspect from one point of view or another, consequently Swedish officers were chosen. If desired to make it clear what was the position of the Swedish Government with regard to these Swedish soldiers who had taken service under the Persian Government. Over some of them the Swedish Government had, presumably, a certain control, if they were in possession of pensions, and in such case it was only fair to state that the Swedish Government in the most correct manner had always endeavoured to exercise a sound influence, and to prevent them from engaging in any unneutral manner. Some of the other Swedes had not been to the same extent under the control of their own Government, and it was perhaps, therefore, scarcely fair to the Government of Sweden to speak in general terms of Swedish Army, which was by no means the case. It was also right to mention that although the greater number of the gendarmerie had acted as he had described, there had been one or two cases in particular, where the gendarmerie had remained loyal to the Persian Government and had interfered to prevent riots.

Then a serious event happened at Shiraz, where the British Consul and some representatives of the British colony were seized and carried off to Borasjam, half-way to Bushire, with the presumed intention of treating them as hostages and putting pressure on the British Government. So far as was known they had been well treated, but, needless to say, the capture of a prominent British representative in this manner was a grave fact, which demanded serious action where it could be undertaken on our part. At Hamadan and at Sultanabad our Consular representatives ran a similar danger, but in both of these cases, he was glad to say, they escaped. But it was not only on the western side of Persia that this riotous condition of things had obtained. At Yazd in the centre of Persia and farther east at Kerman a grave state of affairs existed, for there was disorder and defiance of the Persian Government.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE PERSIAN GOVERNMENT.

It was believed to be the genuine desire of the Persian Government to restore order so far as they could throughout the land, and it was in order to assist them to do that that Russian troops were moved nearer to Teheran, which was then quite visibly threatened by the same agents who had created disturbances elsewhere. They all knew that there was no reason to be surprised at the fact that in ordinary times the Persian Government regarded with great disfavour the approach of foreign troops to their capital, even for the purpose of restoring order. Even in ordinary times in Persia the maintenance of order in the neighbourhood of the capital without some body of intervention had from time to time been found exceedingly difficult, and that was the origin of the creation of the Swedish gendarmerie, and earlier of the force which was composed of Persians armed and dressed as Consuls, and officered by a certain proportion of Russian officers. It must be remembered that of late in Northern Persia there always had been a certain number of Russian troops, because it had been believed by the Russian Government that their presence alone secured the maintenance in a certain degree of Russian interests and of order in that particular district. One was glad to consider that in the main, though there might have been some few of what was called the advanced school in Persia who had been seduced into joining these German-fomented disturbances, because they had been told that the Nationalist Party in Persia was favoured thereby, yet that belief did not seem to have gone very far

or to have sunk very deep. Perhaps that was not altogether surprising, for it was almost too bad a joke or too good a joke to associate German domination in a country like Persia with the idea of freedom or extended rights. The Persian Government was quite well aware that it could not stand alone, and they were wise enough to see that if they could not stand alone there was a more hopeful prospect for them in obtaining the support of Great Britain and Russia, than that of Germany and Turkey. The presence of Russian troops in Northern Persia, just as the presence of British troops at Bushire, was designed to support the independent existence of Persia. It was to our interest to maintain and secure that independence. Their present action might be taken to be a continued effort for the maintenance of that independence. They had already afforded not a little material help to Persia in the shape of advances of money under proper guarantees. They would be prepared to continue that assistance. They would also be prepared to assist Persia in securing her own defence, and in the creation and maintenance of a force for home defence less liable to be carried away by foreign interference than the gendarmerie had been in most cases. It proved to be, and less the prey of foreign intrigue. That was as much as he could say. It had always to be remembered that the fluctuations of events in such a country as Persia were so frequent and occurred so rapidly that a statement made one day might be altogether incomplete in the course of a week, or even of a few days; but he did not think that there was any need in the midst of all these troubles and disturbances to despair for the future of Persia. They were all of them tempted to feel a sincere sympathy with the young Sovereign, who had been called at a very early age to the difficult occupation of the Persian throne. This would be a time of stress and difficulty for the strongest grown ruler, and it was infinitely more so for one of his age. They could only hope that he might rule later on over a well-governed country, and develop such qualities as were necessary for the production of a successful Oriental sovereignty.

LORD SYDENHAM.

Lord Sydenham said that a short time before we made the advance on Ctesiphon a very remarkable communique was issued from Germany. It stated that Bagdad was as good as lost, and prepared Germany and Turkey for the loss of it. That communique seemed to him highly suspicious. It was very unusual for the Germans to announce a coming reverse. Was that message intended to lure our forces on to meet a much larger force? When Kut-el-Amara was occupied on September 29 many were beginning to be anxious as to the future of the operations so far from Basra; but he thought they all assumed that no advance would be made until large reinforcements had been brought up. The noble marquess had told the House that a free hand was given to the general commanding to go on if he thought that course was justified. Clearly that decision was the cause of the reverse which we had endured. It was evident that the British general, brave as our generals are, underestimated his enemies, and received information very likely from German sources, decidedly false, and it might be that the German plan to lure him on to Bagdad succeeded. There was one very bright spot in this rather dark picture. General Townsend fought his action with the very greatest gallantry, and he fought against a force that must have been twice, and probably was three times, as large as his own. He inflicted great loss upon that force, and captured and brought back about 600 prisoners. That was a very fine feat of arms. The comparatively small force which brought about that victory was largely composed of Indian troops who had been for more than a year from their homes, had endured the extreme stress of a summer in Mesopotamia, and fought at the end of a long expedition. No tribute was too strong to pay to those brave men. (Cheers.) He thought that General Townsend, finding in front of him even further reinforcements of the enemy, was most wise in retiring as he had, and that he saved his force from great danger. He hoped that it might be assumed that General Townsend's force was perfectly secure, and that reinforcements were being hurried through to him as fast as possible. Some day, he supposed, they would know exactly the reasons which prompted the rushing of our forces such a long distance with a view to seize Bagdad. The reasons were both political and military. He could understand the former, he utterly failed to understand the latter. He hoped that no further advance would take place unless a reasonable certainty of victory lay before us. We were face to face with an unpleasant failure; but all were glad to think that, from the point of view of the fighting man, it was a glorious failure.

A REMARKABLE LECTURE.

The two most prominent lecturers amongst the ministers of America are, according to the "Christian World," Dr. Newell Dwight Hill, of Brooklyn, and Dr. Russell H. Conwell, of Philadelphia. Only by W. J. Bryan are they surpassed on the lecture platform. Dr. Conwell's most famous lecture is entitled "Acres of Diamonds," and it is "still running," after having been delivered more than 5,300 times; indeed, it has just been issued in book form. It is recorded that the proceeds of the lecture have reached £1,000,000. This money has been devoted by Dr. Conwell to the work of his church and its allied institutions in Philadelphia, and in particular to the education of two thousand young men born in poor circumstances.

The question whether debts due by the contributory apart from arrears of the share money could be realised by special process under section 150 Indian Companies Act of 1883, which was recently referred to the Divisional bench, has recently been decided by Justices Rattigan and Shadi Lal, of the Punjab Chief Court. Their Lordships held that the wording of the section was clear and should not be narrow. ed down to debts due as contributory. The Court is authorised to enforce such payment under section 150 and should not refuse the exercise of these powers except for special reasons.

LORD WILLINGDON AT KARACHI.

A BUSY DAY.

SEVERAL ADDRESSES PRESENTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 5.

Lord and Lady Willingdon made a public arrival in Karachi this morning and were received at the railway station by the President and members of the Municipality who presented an address of welcome.

Lord Willingdon made an extremely kind and sympathetic reply in which he assured the Municipality that they were entirely wrong in imagining that the reason why the Government had decided to appoint a Municipal Commissioner for Karachi was that the Municipality were thought to have done badly. The Municipality had not done badly they had done well; but the Government were convinced that the same consideration which led the administrative directors of every great business concern to appoint an executive chief, required also that the administrators of a very responsible concern like the Municipal Committee of a large and growing city, should make a similar delegation of executive authority. His Excellency was sure too that with a Municipal Commissioner the Karachi Municipality would be even more efficient and progressive than hitherto.

ADDRESS FROM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

This afternoon the Karachi Chamber of Commerce presented an address to his Excellency at Government House, in the course of which they said the restriction and the final complete prohibition of the export of wheat from India except on Government account, has been felt very severely in Karachi where wheat bulks very largely in the trade of the port. The position of Karachi in the wheat trade of India may be gathered from the following figures representing the shipments from the three chief ports of India during the calendar year 1914:—(The figures include ante-war exports). From Calcutta 1,725 tons, from Bombay 11,343, from Karachi 691,443. With the opening of the Upper Jhelum Canal and the increased water supply for irrigating the Punjab, we look forward to a wheat export hence of between one and a half and two millions of tons in the not distant future. Restrictions and difficulties in the way of business arising out of the war, have affected most branches of our trade with the result that Karachi is now passing through a lean period. The geographical position of our port and the certain development of the great territories behind us however, assure a rapid advance, directly the trade assumes its normal course and we look forward with complete confidence to a continuance of that progress which has been characteristic of our trade for so many years past. The moment is not opportune for pressing for large capital outlays on further irrigation and railway developments but Your Excellency will perhaps allow us to remind you of the Sukkur Barrage and Rohri Canal scheme and also of the proposed broad gauge trunk line from Karachi to Delhi by way of Jodhpore. At the meeting of Your Excellency's Legislative Council of the 12th July last the hon. member in charge of the budget stated that railway and productive canals were imperial matters that could not be dealt with by the Council in Bombay. We beg nevertheless that Your Excellency's Government will support both these schemes, in particular the new broad gauge trunk railway to Delhi, with the whole weight of Your Excellency's Government in order that the very grave delays (which seem inseparable from many important developments affecting this province) may be minimised as far as possible. The completion of our long overdue new Custom House, we trust, will not be delayed because of the war. The concentration and rebuilding of our badly housed and widely scattered public offices and courts taken in hand over twenty years ago and expedited by a succession of Governments at intervals throughout the whole of that period, we have recently been informed, must once again be deferred because of the financial difficulties created by the present war. It would mark a definite step forward if the entire plans of the new offices could be completed and passed so as to make a commencement of the work of building possible directly financial conditions permit. We are not without hope that your Excellency may before your period of office expires be able to witness some amelioration in the architectural features of this city in the form of a contribution by Government of at least one of the new blocks of public offices to be erected on the old jail site. The foundation stone we may add, was laid by your Excellency's predecessor, Lord Sydenham, in January 1913.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

His Excellency in reply to the address said that the policy of the Bombay Government in regard to all the matters mentioned by the Chamber was inspired by one consistent principle. The conviction that the future of Karachi was one of the great assets of the Empire and considerable as the results already attained were, the future developments must unquestionably far transcend them. In view however of Government's present pre-occupation much that we should like to

see done to-day, must be postponed to a better time, and his Excellency added that he was confident that that time was not far distant.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' ADDRESS.

The Indian Merchants' Association in their address urged that having already been granted the right to send their own representatives to the Karachi Municipality they should next be granted the right of direct representation on the Karachi Port Trust and on the Bombay Legislative Council.

The Governor said that the Indian mercantile community was already represented on the Port Trust by an officially nominated not an elected representative and before the right of election could be granted the Indian merchants must unite into a single corporation having an unchallengeable position. With regard to the Legislative Council the general position with regard to the existing Indian mercantile electorate was occupying the attention of the Government.

MAHOMEDAN GRIEVANCES.

The Sind Mahomedan Association presented an address to his Excellency at Government House. The address included the following matters:—

"We are glad to report that our community is continuing to make steady progress in education. But as your Excellency is aware a great deal remains yet to be accomplished to recover lost ground. We are deeply indebted to the Government for having appointed a committee presided over by the Educational Inspector of Sind, to consider the educational wants of our community and are confident that the result of their deliberations when translated into action, will materially advance the cause of Mahomedan education. While we are thankful to the Government for recognising our claim for a due share of appointments in Government service we beg respectfully to urge for a more extensive recognition of our just claims by which means alone will the unequal distribution that now exists, disappear. We beg to invite your Excellency's particular attention to the fact that Mahomedans in Government offices take an indefinitely long time to rise to the grade of Mukhtarkars with the result that the number of Mahomedan Mukhtarkars is not at all commensurate with the Mahomedan population of the province. We therefore pray that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to remove this disability and take such steps as may be necessary for the appointment of a larger number of Mahomedans as Mukhtarkars who may ultimately rise to be Deputy Collectors. We regret to bring to your Excellency's notice that our position on Municipalities is not improving. Under the existing rules regulating municipal elections we are unable to elect representatives on Municipal Boards in proportion to our population. We therefore pray that your Excellency will be pleased to appoint a committee composed of officials and non-officials to consider the feasibility of introducing the system of communal representation in vogue in the Punjab and recently introduced in the new Municipal Act for the city of Calcutta.

We regret to state that though the Co-operative Credit Act has been in force in India for about 11 years, the progress of co-operation in Sind has been very meagre. Only a small number of societies has come into existence. We attribute this result to the fact that the Registrar of such societies is an officer with multifarious other duties which could not leave him much leisure to devote to the encouragement of co-operation which is badly required to improve the condition of the agriculturists and artisans of the province who are almost all Mahomedans nor are there any organisers, either paid or honorary, to encourage villagers to take advantage of the Act. We therefore pray that your Excellency will be pleased to take such measures as may be necessary with a view to provide each taluka with a number of co-operative credit societies in the near future as we consider that the well-being of the agricultural population is of paramount importance.

The Governor said that the question of appointment of Mahomedans to public services was intimately connected with that of education and the remedy in both matters was in their own hands. Nothing would give the Government more satisfaction than to have a supply of fully qualified candidates adequate to the requirements. As regards Mahomedan representation on Municipal Councils the Governor said he could not add anything to what he had said on the last occasion when similarly addressed. He shared their regret that the co-operative credit movement in Sind had not progressed as much as elsewhere, but the conditions of Sind were backward and he invited their active help.

OPENING OF PORT TRUST BUILDINGS.

This evening his Excellency formally opened the new offices of the Karachi Port Trust, a strikingly handsome pile of buildings not far from the waters edge in Karachi Harbour. The chairman of the Port Trust in inviting the Governor to perform the ceremony said:— "The Karachi Port Trust has financially suffered and is still suffering severely owing to war conditions as to which I need not go into details. I merely allude to the fact as I am glad to say that we have so far weathered the storm and hope to renew hope in safety without having recourse to lifesaving appliances in the way of surcharges, which as we have monthly observed, more than one of our sister ports have resorted to. We had last year a deficit of Rs. four lakhs as we were committed to expenditure which could not well be curtailed when war so suddenly broke out but have endeavoured, and with success to cut our coat according to our cloth in the current year and we hope though we cannot be certain that the end of March, 1916, will find us with a revenue for the year more than covering our expenditure and with our forty lakhs of reserve still untouched, Your Excellency, it is not for us to dilate upon the part which the Port Trust of Karachi has played in facilitating operations connected with the war. I will

THE G. P. O. THEFT.

ARREST OF A CASHIER.

MONEY BURIED AT VERSOVA RECOVERED.

Khan Sahebs Kavajji Petigara and Mahomed Hussein Taki of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department and Inspectors Fuller and Newby of the City Police have arrested Kavajji Naoroji, a cashier employed in the Post Office in connection with the theft of Rs. 39,000 committed from a safe in the strong room of the Bombay General Post Office. The whole of the amount has been recovered. Greater part of the money was recovered from a box which was found buried in the beach at Versova, while the rest of the money was found in a room of a chawl at Grant Road, alleged to have been in the occupation of Kavajji. Further enquiries are being made in the matter.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF MADRAS.

MR. S. S. IYENGAR TO OFFICIATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, one of the most prominent leaders of the Vakil Bar of the Madras High Court, has been appointed to act as Advocate-General during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. F. H. M. Corbet.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar is the youngest of the High Court Vakils to be elected for this responsible office. He has just completed his 41st year and was enrolled as a High Court Vakil in 1898.

A man of energy he has been associated with many public institutions in the city. In the political activities of the Presidency he has evinced keen interest and he has presided over several conferences. In the University he has taken lively part in discussions relating to educational reforms and recently gave an endowment of Rs. 10,000 to commemorate the late Mr. Gokhale's services.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

REVOLUTIONARY PROPAGANDA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 5.

In the Lahore supplementary conspiracy case before the Special Commissioners, Narain Singh of Lotbadi, approver in the previous case, was examined. His deposition followed the lines of the previous evidence dealing briefly with the various abortive attempts at Rabbon dacoity and setting full accounts of the Janer and successful Rabbon dacoities.

The approver Iohra Singh of Lotbadi having identified some accused, deposed at length about the activities of the conspirators at Lotbadi which starting with religious and semi-religious matters gradually developed into a political and revolutionary propaganda, degenerating into an unlawful conspiracy to subvert order, commit dacoities, collect arms, seduce troops, loot treasures and start revolution. Witness traced in detail the history and growth of the local "Ghadr" movement and its ramifications in the part of the province where he lived. His evidence was a repetition of what he had stated last summer with the account of Ferozshah murders and Rabbon dacoity as he had heard of them from those who had taken part in the crime.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 5.

On the resumption of the Benares conspiracy case before the Special Commissioners, Khan Ahmad Khan, Inspector of Police, Lahore, deposed to the search of a house in Gwalmandi, Lahore, in connection with the Lahore conspiracy case. At that search he found some tri-colour flags, yellow red and dark blue, one pair pliers, one revolver, one swordstick and many bundles of pamphlets. Witness was present at the identification of Amar Singh by Mani Lal. Sergeant Duggan, Government Railway Police, proved the arrest of Surendra Nath Mukerji whom he arrested at the Moghla sarai railway station. The accused had a revolver in his hand when arrested and threatened to shoot the Sergeant if he approached him. He threw it down on the lines and was afterwards arrested.

only say we have at all times cheerfully done best and that our efforts have been most cordially recognised by the local military authorities with whom we have worked in the greatest harmony throughout. The Governor recalled that two years ago when in Karachi he had opened what he thought without raising any controversy he might call one of the principal gateways of India. He expressed the pride of the Government that almost all the troops with their stores and equipment had left India from the two great ports of this Presidency, in numbers entirely unexampled in our history and with a smoothness and rapidity on which both the Port authorities were to be congratulated.

KUMBHARWADA 6TH LANE,
GOLPITHA, BOMBAY, No. 4.

THE LATE SIR PHEROZE-SHAH MEHTA.

MEMORIAL MEETING IN LONDON.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTES.

A meeting of Indian residents in London and English sympathisers was held on Monday afternoon last (December 6) at Caxton Hall, Westminster, to express the sense of the loss India and her people had sustained in the death of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.

H. H. the Aga Khan presided, and among those present were Lord Harris, the Right Hon. Amner Ali, Sir Krishna Gupta, Mr. Charles Roberts, M.P., Mr. Abbas Ali Baig, C.S.I., Dr. John Pollen, C.I.E., Mr. J. S. Cotton, Mr. T. J. Bennett, C.I.E., Sir M. M. Bhownagree, Mr. S. H. Swinny, Mr. J. M. Parikh, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Mrs. E. Agnes R. Haigh, Mr. Lovat Fraser, Mr. Douglas Hall, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Sen, Dr. S. D. Bhabha, Major Ranadey, Major Gupta, Dr. Kapadia, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Bhisey, Mr. and Mrs. Rustom D. Adenwalla, Mrs. F. C. Patel, Mr. F. H. Brown, Mr. Frederick Grubb, Mr. Tyabji, and the hon. secretaries, Messrs. E. Dagallo, B. Dube, Syed Hossain, and S. Saklatvala.

Letters expressing sympathy with the objects of the meeting were received from Lord Reay, the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu, M.P., Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., Sir Charles Ollivant, Mrs. W. S. Caine, Dr. V. H. Rutherford, and Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, L.C.C.

SPEECH BY THE AGA KHAN.

In the opening sentences of an eloquent panegyric the Chairman struck the note of "pride and mournful satisfaction" which characterised the proceedings. They had (he said) met to do honour to the memory of the greatest citizen of Bombay, his own native city, whose death, following so quickly upon that of his great younger friend and pupil, Mr. Gokhale, they so keenly deplored. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had reached three score years and ten, and had spent well-nigh half a century in the devoted service of his country. But they could ill afford to lose him at a time when the great principles he so strenuously upheld needed to be pursued, for the good of India and the Empire, with more steadfast determination than perhaps ever before. He had known Sir Pherozeshah Mehta ever since childhood and was closely associated with him during the last few years by political and personal friendship. At this hour of menace to British civilisation and liberal institutions it was fitting he should speak of that great patriot's firm hold, amid all mutations, of the need for the maintenance of the British connection with India as an essential condition of the march to Indian nationhood and ultimate self-government within the Empire. (Applause.) Very shortly after the outbreak of war Sir Pherozeshah Mehta presided at a great meeting of Bombay citizens which proclaimed to the world the devotion of India to the British cause. He set the tone of an enthusiastic assembly which tendered to the King-Emperor the assurance that "treasuring the prerogative of British citizenship as their dearest possession, the citizens of Bombay are ready cheerfully to submit to all inevitable consequences of the state of war, firmly believing that Great Britain has justly drawn the sword in defence of international rights and obligations." Those were no empty assurances on Sir Pherozeshah's part, because he contributed greatly to the suspension of political controversy for which the Viceroy asked in order that attention might be concentrated on the successful prosecution of the war. Throughout his long public life he never departed from the spirit of his confession of faith as President of the Sixth Session of the Indian National Congress at Calcutta in 1890. He then said he had unbounded faith in the living and fertilising principles of English culture and civilisation as applied to Indian problems. Time and experience deepened and confirmed those convictions. And many years later, when the voice of the extremist was heard in the land, he reassured his declaration of hearty acquiescence in British rule "as a dispensation so wonderful . . . that it would be folly not to accept it as a declaration of God's will." No one could fight more strenuously and powerfully in defence of Indian interests and representative institutions or in advocacy of development on Western lines than Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. But no one realised more clearly that progress could be best promoted by co-operation with the Government whenever possible, and that mere destructive criticism was harmful. (Applause.) He was a strong barrier against destructive tendencies and did a great work for India in helping to form and guide a body of moderate opinion which encouraged Lord Morley and Lord Minto to shape their great reform scheme on liberalising lines. (Applause.) The sacred cause of Indian progress invariably had been served best by those who shared that attitude with Mehta and Gokhale. The ideal of nationhood and the development of free institutions could only be retarded by violent and intemperate advocacy on the one hand, or by a senseless and debasing demagogue of constant flattery of every official measure, that made superficial observers believe that Indians were incapable of anything except self-humiliation or violent vituperation. The Press Act and other restrictive measures were due to the irreconcilable spirit. The career of the great Indian they mourned taught that the youth who took the side of extremism, under the influence of Western ideas he had not assimilated, was doing the greatest disservice to his country and helped to put back the clock of progress. There was one influence, not widely known, which formed Sir Pherozeshah's character as a public man. In his younger days in England he came very deeply under the influence of the sturdy, old-fashioned Liberalism of Gladstone and

Bright, whose traditions he sincerely revered to the end of his life. That was the secret of much of his outlook on public affairs and his invariable moderation and loyalty. It was also, the speaker believed, the secret of his simple and powerful oratory. His English was Biblical. From those older English Liberals he learned never to carry honest public difference in private social intercourse. Tolerance was one of his most marked characteristics, which explained his willingness to maintain relations with public men of all shades of thought. He never resented criticism, however fierce, and he knew how to stand fire, and even enjoyed it like every good fighting man.

THE VALUE OF CIVIC PATRIOTISM.

Another important lesson which Young India might gain from Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's life was that the need for local patriotism was more important, because of more general application, than the temptation of extremism or self-seeking flattery. Sir Pherozeshah was a devoted son of the city of his birth. It was largely the great local influence he won in advocating municipal reform, in helping Lord Reay's Government to shape the great measure of 1888 and in diligently serving as a member of the Corporation, that contributed to his importance in the wider political sphere. In this respect he recalled Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who first won fame in a like capacity in Birmingham. Not only did Sir Pherozeshah remain faithful to Bombay to the end, but when he found that the Imperial Legislature took much time and effort from civic affairs, he retired in favour of Mr. Cokhale and contentedly went back to provincial and civil life. If, as was generally acknowledged, Bombay had been more successful than any other Indian city in municipal administration, it was largely due to his steadfast and noble example of devoted citizenship. His dominant power in the council of the Corporation was rarely challenged with success. But his great debating powers and talent for affairs were not alone responsible for his ascendancy, which rested on his love for the "Town and Island" and his determination in everything to seek its welfare and progress. His "unfrowned kingship" was willingly conferred by the representatives of the second city of the British Empire under the assurance that his power would be exercised at all times with a single eye to the public interest.

THE LESSON FOR YOUNG INDIA.

No more inspiring example could be set for the emulation of Young India. Too often Indian youths educated here returned to the motherland filled with ambition to be known in the country as "leaders." As only a few could reach the top, many of them were disappointed and lost all connexion with public affairs, and much fine material for the advancement of India was lost and progress in local self-government had been much less marked than it would have been had it been more generally recognised that local patriotism and the promotion of communal good were worthy objects of ambition. The lesson was writ large in the life of Gokhale as well as that of Mehta, for we could never forget the long years of professional drudgery on merely nominal pay passed by Gokhale in the Fergusson College, nor the fact that he prized no later office or honour more than his helpful membership of the Poona Municipality. It was by attention to local affairs, by the exercise of local patriotism and effort, in the constructive spirit shown by these two great sons of India, that our country would advance most assuredly and most steadfastly to the realisations of her great destiny, and that our dreams of progress under the British Crown within the Empire would best be realised. Such were the lessons which the great and honoured career of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was calculated to teach. If they were duly learned by India's alert and eager young men he would still do great things for our beloved country. He being dead, would still speak by precept and example with eloquence and power. Nothing finer or better could be imagined for a young Indian patriot than to take to heart and carefully study the lifelong principles and practice of three of India's greatest and soundest sons, each an example and an inspiration to all his countrymen, and to his own community as well—Mehta, Gokhale, and Bomanji Tyabji. (Loud applause.)

LORD HARRIS.

Lord Harris said he had the greatest possible pleasure in proposing the following resolution: "That this meeting of Indian residents and British sympathisers desires to express its keen sense of the loss India and her people have suffered by the death of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., and its high appreciation of his public services, extending over half a century, during which period, by his sagacious counsel, his unrivalled eloquence, his whole-hearted devotion to the promotion of the public weal, and his fearless advocacy of the rights of his countrymen, he contributed in a conspicuous degree to their political, educational, and civic advancement." He said he arrived in Bombay soon after the passage of the Bill constituting the municipality. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was then a member of the Governor's Legislative Council. He could, therefore, speak with accuracy from his own recollection of Sir Pherozeshah's political character and capacity at a time when, perhaps, his mental powers were at their highest. They were very keen opponents on certain questions in which the municipality was largely interested, of which Education and Police were the principal. And he could say that, whilst Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was a most resolute fighter, keen in argument and firm in adhering to his principles, he was as fair a fighter as he had ever met either in England or India. (Applause.) So long after the event he would be very sorry to say whether Sir Pherozeshah or himself was right; but he acknowledged that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's arguments were unquestionably sound and possibly were right. He could fully endorse the terms of the resolution, and bore witness to Sir Pherozeshah's eloquence, his devotion to the public weal, his fearless advocacy of the rights of his compatriots, and his great influence on the political, educational, and civic advancement of his country.

MR. ABBAS ALI BAIG.

Mr. Abbas Ali Baig, in seconding the resolution, said that the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had removed from the

public life of India a striking and impressive personality. As a youth Sir Pherozeshah threw himself with enthusiasm into the work begun by public-spirited men of an older generation, of whom Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was still alive. (Applause.) His work at the Bar, as an adviser of Indian potentates, at the University of Bombay, in the civic affairs of that great city, in the local and Imperial Legislative Councils, and on the far wider platform of Indian politics, constituted a lasting memorial to his energy and industry. In the arena of public discussion his firm grasp of principles coupled with his accurate knowledge of business and his ability to grapple at once with the central factors of a complicated problem, made him a formidable debater. His lion-like look and gruff and powerful voice earned for him the sobriquet "Sir Leo." His speeches were enlivened with flashes of mordant wit and felicitous quotations from the works of Charles Dickens, his favourite English author. He believed that weakness in resisting the official element in the Legislative Councils when resistance was necessary was weakness in assisting the Government. It was natural that such a man should have enemies. Yet he possessed the faculty of drawing closely to himself those with whom he came into contact and of gaining their confidence. He had exercised a profound influence upon the younger public men of Bombay, and two of the three representatives of Western India in the Supreme Legislative Council were inspired by his example. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta succeeded in arousing the Parsees to participate in the national life of India. Staunch in his loyalty to the British Crown and to the Imperial connexion, he scouted the idea that India should subvert the ends of Empire in the humble capacity of hand-maid, and stood out for the ideal of an honourable connexion based on mutual trust and goodwill. (Applause.)

SIR MANCHERJEE BHOWNAGREE.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree spoke as a member of the community which was identified with the public career of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, and as a contemporary supporter of the resolution. All true lovers of India would agree with all that the previous speakers had said concerning Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. He remembered the remarkable position occupied by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta when he had scarcely passed his teens. Sir Alexander Grant saw the great ability of the young Pherozeshah and insisted upon his acceptance of one of the scholarships established by Sir Jamesjee Jeejeebhoy to enable promising Indian youths to study in England. While in England Sir Pherozeshah Mehta co-operated, in association with Mr. Naoroji, with those who took an interest in the affairs of India, and the experience he gained helped him in after-life. One great characteristic of his life was consistency, and he entirely fulfilled the intellectual promise of his youth. He feared nobody but was feared by many. He persevered in the teeth of all opposition, and nothing turned him from the purpose he had set before him if he was persuaded of its rightness.

Mr. J. M. Parekh and Dr. Pollen also supported the resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

SIR KRISHNA GUPTA.

Sir Krishna Gupta moved "That this meeting authorises the Chairman to forward the foregoing resolution to Lady Mehta and the family of the deceased." Although (he said) he did not come from Bombay, he was none the less proud of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who was not only an illustrious Parsee and a brilliant native of Bombay, but a true Indian patriot. (Applause.) The loss of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Mr. Gokhale was a grievous calamity, especially at the present time, when events were moving so quickly. In the settlement after the war they would require wise statesmen from all parts of the Empire to deliberate on many important questions, and those two eminent men would be sorely missed. While repeating and emphasising all that had been said by the previous speakers, he would impress upon Young India the importance of the lessons to be learned from the life of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. There was much yet to do; the work was scarcely begun, and he would ask his young friends to realise their responsibilities and to know and to feel that the best and truest way in which to show their loyalty to and reverence for the memory of those they were mourning was in following in their footsteps and carrying on the great work which they began. (Loud applause.)

Mr. T. J. Bennett, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Mr. Syed Hossain, and Mr. E. Dagallo also supported the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman was proposed by Mr. S. H. Swinny (President of the Positivist Society) seconded by Mr. B. Dube, and carried by acclamation—"India."

MAGNESIA FOR DYSPEPTICS.

SPECIALIST RECOMMENDS IT INSTEAD OF DRUGS.

"Only those in constant touch with sufferers from indigestion and dyspepsia can fully realise the harm done by the improper use of drugs and artificial digestants," remarked an eminent specialist recently. "Personally I rarely advocate the use of drugs in the treatment of digestive or stomach troubles, for in practically every instance I have proved the underlying cause to be excessive acidity of the stomach, and consequent fermentation of the food contents. Therefore, in place of the once widely-used drugs, I invariably recommend the use of magnesia to neutralise the acidity and stop the food fermenting, and the wonderful results I have obtained during the past three years convince me that there is no finer treatment for indigestion, dyspepsia, etc., etc. It must, of course, be clear to you that I do not employ or advise the use of such forms of magnesia as citrates, acetates, sulphates, etc.—these would often do more harm than good; nothing but pure bicarbonate of magnesia, the form prescribed by physicians—should ever be used to neutralise stomach acids. This is not at all difficult to obtain—in fact, I find that most chemists now stock the preparation in tablet form in addition to the ordinary powder. Half a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of magnesia in powder form or two compressed tablets taken with a little water after meals will usually be found quite sufficient to instantly neutralise the acidity and prevent food fermentation, thereby ensuring painless, natural digestion for chronic sufferers."

2786

Symptoms of a Weak Bladder

A very common complaint with serious consequences. Thousands suffer in ignorance

It is really remarkable how many people are suffering with bladder trouble, yet do not know it. Numberless children are suffering with weak bladders, and their parents do not know it, thinking all the time that the child is naughty. This is wrong. But there is an even greater number of men and women, both old and young, who are suffering with bladder trouble. They know there is something wrong, but what it is they cannot tell.

Just read these symptoms through, and see if any of them apply to you:—Nasty taste in the mouth, bad complexion, scanty urine, restlessness at night, continual thirst, pains in the groin with a burning sensation inside, inability to retain urine (bed-wetting), stone or gravel in the bladder, too frequent desire to urinate, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, and an irritable temper.

If you have any of these symptoms you should not neglect them, because if you do you will find that instead of curing itself, your bladder trouble will get worse. It has never been known for a case of bladder disease to cure itself. It almost invariably develops. Slight pains may develop into chronic rheumatism and gout. A little darkness under the eyes may develop into dropsical swellings. Cloudy urine may develop into gravel and gravel into stone. Never neglect bladder trouble no matter how slight.

Danger in Delay.

If you are experiencing any bladder or kidney trouble of any kind do not wait until some severe and dangerous urinary or kidney complaint has obtained a foothold, but act in time—take De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and see what they will do for you. Being antiseptic and soothing, the effect on the delicate tissues is most grateful, and as they assist the kidneys in passing the uric acid poison from the system, this prolific source of bodily torture is quickly but surely removed. When the kidneys and bladder are restored, and can pass off this poison themselves, the trouble will, of course, disappear—the dragging pains will leave, the joints cease aching, and the delicate organs will become soothed in their irritated and inflamed parts. Then you really will be surprised how different all the world will seem to you. Instead of drudgery, your household duties will become a pleasure, life will be brighter—you will be brighter and happier, and so will those with whom you come in contact.

Many remedies claim to cure, and do, without doubt, give relief for a time, but the one remedy which will give you quick relief, and most probably a permanent cure, is De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, for when once cured by these wonderful little pills, our readers say they are cured for ever. And yet they are so gentle in action that babies may take them. They will cure you no matter how old you are.



De Witt's Pills

Kidney & Bladder

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold everywhere at As. 4 and Rs. 2 per box. But the most economical is the Rs. 3-8 size—strongly advised. Of all storekeepers and chemists, or direct from the Ind-Orient Agency, 4-2, Waterloo St., Calcutta; Temp & Co., Bombay; Ind-Orient Agency, Madras.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are made and packed entirely by machinery. THEY ARE NEVER TOUCHED BY HUMAN HANDS. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT BLUE WAX SEAL ON BOTTLE.

PROSPERITY AFTER THE WAR.

AN OPTIMISTIC VIEW.

At a meeting of members of the Institute of Bankers held in River Plate House on December 9, Professor S. J. Chapman, of the Victoria University, Manchester, lectured on "The Effects of the War before and after Peace, with special reference to Finance." Mr. J. J. Meacher (Williams Deacon's Bank) presided.

Professor Chapman said that many papers of high repute took up a very pessimistic attitude in respect to our economic system on the outbreak of war, and the Government prepared for a great period of distress and unemployment. Experience had shown that that was an entirely wrong view and that, with its increasing complexity our economic system had become stronger and capable of responding to new circumstances. With the assistance of the Government the business world was financed through a complete revolution in its arrangements.

Bearing in mind what had happened, we could look forward to the resumption of peace with complete confidence that the country was not going to pass through a very bad time. In two or three years the world would get into its stride and there would be nothing phenomenal, though of course great changes in trade would take place when the war came to an end. There would be anxious times in the labour world with reference to wages when the level of prices came down. There would also be anxious times in the City when all the big debts came out of cold storage, but he could not imagine after what had happened that the business community would be in danger of anything like a paralytic shock. Home and foreign orders were waiting and the accumulations would take the place of the war demand.

His general view was that when peace returned there would not be a period of great crisis, and many things would happen to ease the period of transition.

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(MINERAL)

Stands first of all other mineral waters, as is the Best Drink. If taken regularly it cures—Kidney, appendicitis, Dyspepsia, Skin diseases. Keeps the bowels clean and increases digestive power. Renowned Doctors prescribe it for their patients.

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Sole Agent:—T. HARA, Bombay.

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B 22

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The perfume of the Lotus flower—renowned symbol of sweet scents—surpassing all others in delicacy and charm, Hasu-no-Hana is dainty, lasting and wonderfully refreshing.

Try a bottle at once and enjoy this fragrant luxury.

Hasu-no-Hana is also sold in conjunction with a most complete range of toilet accessories, such as hair lotion, toilet water, face powder, dentifrice, bath crystals, soap, brillianine, toilet cream, sachets and cachous. Each of these articles is the most perfect of its kind in use and all possess the exquisite fragrance of the original scent.

Of all Chemists & Bazaars.

Beware of imitations. Insist on having the original made by

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NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA



are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

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A syrup of acid glycerophosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

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UNIVERSITIES AND
GOVERNMENT.

THEIR RELATIONSHIP

Dr. Michael Ernest Sadler, C. B., Vice-Chancellor of Leeds University writes the following brilliant and suggestive article on the relationship between the Universities and the Government in "T. P.'s weekly."

Vividly I remember walking, six years ago, up the sandy roads, through the pine-woods on St. George's Hill, at Weybridge, with my friend, Direktor X., a German. He has been one of the most fruitful influences in European education. But great as is his gift of scientific insight into the psychology of instruction, far more distinguished and stimulating is the candour of his mind. To be in his company is to feel those breaths of air from health-giving places which Plato planned that the young people in his Republic should enjoy. If only the ruck of Germans had been like my friend they would never have allowed themselves to be tempted into the speculative, murderous brigandage which caused the war. But long before outbreak of the European conflict Direktor X. had been coldly regarded by the baser gods of the Prussian bureaucratic machine. Honours and promotion came to other men who were more subservient, but on him the authorities frowned, because they had found him to be a fearless reformer who would not flatter or cringe. He took me into his confidence, not because he was wanting in a sense of obligation to his own country, but because he believed that through a combination of what is best in German with what is best in British education Europe might achieve the finest kind of training in the world. And he was anxious that a fellow-student of these two systems of national education should know the shadow-side of the German as well as its illustrious merits. As we threaded our way through the thickets of Spanish chestnut which flank the northern slopes of St. George's Hill, he told me of the official slights to which the main body of the professors of the University of Z. had been subjected by hostile influences in the Kultus-Ministerium in Berlin. The University of Z. has a reputation for Radical thinking. The Berlin officials punished it for its temerity in holding unpopular opinions. A professor of Z. had comparatively little chance of promotion to a post in another University, although he might be on the list of recommended candidates. And in that great whispering gallery—the University circles in German-speaking Europe—this reputation of being out of favour with the high authorities in Berlin spread to the detriment of the University of Z. An ambitious young privat-dozent would think twice before putting his eggs into a doubtful basket. But the Berlin bureaucrats did not shrink from even bolder measures. They encouraged an eavesdropper among the Z. professors and welcomed his tale-bearing of Radical opinions uttered in private by members of the staff.

PERVERTED TEACHING.

Read in the light of the revelations which the last twelve months have produced, Direktor X.'s account of the dead set made on the University of Z. takes on a sinister aspect. The educational system of the kingdom was to be tuned to one note. Professors' chairs, like pulpits in the eighteenth century, were to be made organs for the dissemination of one type of thought on questions of national policy. Treitschke, himself one of the most independent of men, had shown what a professor's eloquence could accomplish by indoctrinating large numbers of intellectual young men with a certain view of Prussian destiny and daring. Teaching based on the same presuppositions, and private influences imparting views of a like colour, were wanted everywhere, and the Berlin officials thought it their duty not to be over scrupulous in getting them. Universities, indeed, are far from being paramount over the other members of a modern educational system, but nevertheless, what the Universities set the fashion for, teachers in secondary schools are apt in the end to follow—especially in countries, like Prussia, in which they are civil servants and therefore liable to censure for holding recalcitrant opinions. Nor are Universities by any means the sole sources of new ideas on political questions, but nevertheless, in a highly-organised community, such as the Germans have achieved, and such as Thomas Hobbes, of Malmesbury, advocated two hundred and fifty years ago, University teaching, regarded as authoritative and pleasing to the chief powers in the State, may do much towards impressing a way of thinking upon the general body of public opinion. "All political questions concerning the rights of Civil and Ecclesiastical government are first started in Universities," wrote Hobbes in 1679, in his survey of the causes which produced the English Civil War. "The States of Christendom will be subject to fits of Rebellion as long as the world lasts, and yet the fault may be easily mended by mending the Universities."

Hobbes had an indefensible purpose in view—the suppression of freedom of discussion upon the very points in regard to which the two-sidedness of truth should always be kept in mind, and the curtailment of liberty of teaching in the very places in which, above all, it is expedient that teaching should be free. Equally indefensible has been the insidious practice of these Prussian officials (let it be understood that I am far from believing that all the Prussian officials were guilty of it), and not only indefensible but nauseous, because the Germans have talked volubly of their liberties descend, the noble tradition firmly grasped in the eighteenth century, canonised by Wilhelm von Humboldt but prostituted by base political intrigues like those I have described.

And yet how admirable has been the German energy in building up its national Universities. How justly have we all paid our tribute to the prescience and wise liberality in public expenditure, which have brought them to eminent fame. How majestic the commonwealth of central European learning, of which they are the source. Let us not even in these days of indignation and horror allow ourselves to forget the colossal service which the German Universities

have rendered to the science of the world. "Knowledge is sacred," as Professor Ulrich von Wilamowitz-Moellendorf wrote in August last to a classical colleague in the University of Manchester, "and those who realise the sacredness of knowledge realise also that they have a possession in common, and this will keep or bring them together."

Corruptio optimi pessima. One of the great warnings of the war is the peril of allowing men's reverence for great institutions to be perverted to misuse. Our Empire's wisdom will be put to the test when we deal with the problem how much we ought to take from German experience in the development of our social and educational institutions, and how we can best guard against their perversion to baleful ends. "The sure faith that only upon the basis of ordered knowledge can the State build the fabric of disciplined power" (to quote the well-chosen words of the Vice-Chancellor of Sheffield University) is one of the German virtues which, as our time in the aspects received the concentrated attention and prudently generous encouragement which it deserves. The last thing we want is a copy of German education, but the German belief in education, and readiness to make sacrifices for it, we shall do well to emulate.

A committee of the Municipal Council of the City of York has prepared during the last three months a report on the expenditure upon education in that ancient place. It is thoughtful enough to be interesting, but not well-informed enough to be wise. One sentence in it pillories its author as a half-instructed man. He writes: "The present system of education (in England) has been founded to a considerable extent on the German system." As a matter of fact, there is just about as much German influence in English education as there is in English Christianity or in English philosophy or in English art, and a very great deal less than there is in English electric or gas lighting (in spite of Faraday, Crookes and Livesey) or in English applications of tinctorial chemistry (in spite of Perkins and Green). German education rests on two pillars—on obligatory military service and on the fact that all its teachers are officials of the State. In the fabric of English education, both these pillars are absent. The results of this divergence may be traced in every part of the educational systems of the two countries.

But in this article I wish to confine myself to University problems. Let it be asked then in what respects the administrative mechanism which in Germany connects the Universities with the State corresponds with the similar mechanism in Great Britain.

FOUR CHIEF CAUSES.

The present organisation of the German Universities will be found on analysis to have been determined by four chief causes, all of them the outcome of the turn which has been taken by the development of German national life since the end of the Thirty Years' War. In every State of the German Empire the Government holds the keys of entry to the great professions of law and of medicine and also in great measure to the newer professional callings (engineering, for example) which have arisen in consequence of the advancement of science. In every State of the German Empire the Government derives part of its revenue from communal estates or undertakings (generally mines, forests, or means of communication) and therefore has a direct interest in improving the scientific preparation of its technologists. In every part of the German Empire officials are under administrative law, and thus habitually adjust their minds to an ideal of obedience which is ultimately governed (whatever be the claims of equity by the interests of State. And in every State of the German Empire, all "established" teachers in every public educational institution are Civil servants and owe their professional allegiance directly to the Crown.

The results are that the German Universities, together with their younger sisters, the Technical High Schools, (1) are the sole road of entry to a professional career; (2) are very liberally financed by their Governments—by way of business investment as well as for reasons of intellectual policy; (3) are staffed by men who are sensitive to the behests of the authorised Government; and (4) are the workshops of professors who never forget that they are the sworn servants of the Government they serve.

In Great Britain, on the other hand, (1) the older professions of law and medicine retain (with some modifications made by modern statutes) the mediaeval characteristic of corporate autonomy; (2) the State (except in India, which, for higher governmental purposes, is still mainly an extension of Great Britain) has sold nearly all its domains and (except for certain naval workshops and armament factories) depends on private or semi-private industrial activity for the development of the wealth which it taxes for revenue; (3) there is no system of administrative law, except so far as by recent statutes certain Government Departments have been entrusted, for reasons of convenience, with the power of finally determining some issues which would otherwise go to the Courts; and (4) no teachers, whether in Universities or in schools, are Civil servants, although both in England and in Scotland a few professors are appointed by the Crown.

The result is that in Great Britain (1) the Universities are not the sole road of entry to the older or newer professions; (2) the State has never yet felt the interest of the national revenue to be directly concerned in the development of the scientific power and equipment of the Universities or higher technical schools; (3) the habit of mind of a British professor is by social custom independent of State influence; and (4) the British educational institutions, and especially the English, whether of University or of secondary rank, have retained in a large degree the mediaeval tradition of self-government and the mediaeval freedom to adjust themselves insensibly to the needs and preferences of particular social groups.

Public speakers and singers like Zynole Trovaks because when the voice begins to get "foggy," one dissolved in the mouth will restore the natural conditions.

PROVERBS OF BRITAIN'S
ALLIES.

SOME POPULAR HABITS OF THOUGHT.

The proverbs of a nation are an epitome of its wisdom, temperament and popular habit of thought. In no other field, perhaps, may the truth about a people be discovered so readily as from a collection of its proverbial utterances, writes "W. B. K." in the "Daily Chronicle." This fact is very well shown in the "National Proverbs" series of shilling books issued by Messrs. Palmer and Hayward, especially in the volumes dealing with the proverbs of Britain's Allies, which are under the patronage of Royalty and the Corps Diplomatique.

BELGIAN PROVERBS.

Happily enough, the colloquial philosophy which among the Entente Powers approximates to our own is that of gallant little Belgium. That country has probably a larger number of saws and sayings in common with this than have any other two of the remaining friendly nations. The Belgian "Killing two flies in one stroke" is our "Killing two birds with one stone." A Fleming says, "Iron must be hammered when hot"; we say "Strike the iron while 'tis hot." "Who digs a pit for some one else himself falls into it," is identical in both lands. "There is a boot to fit every foot," says the Walloon; "The cap fits," says John Bull. And so we may go on almost indefinitely. "One bird in the hand is better than ten in the sky" (A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush) "Buy no cats in bags" ("Don't buy a pig in a poke"), "Quiet waters, deep bottoms" ("Still waters run deep"), "Help yourself, so help you God" ("God helps those who help themselves"), "Far from the eyes, far from the heart" ("Out of sight, out of mind"). And the true saying, "Money lost much lost; honour lost, more lost; soul lost, all lost," finds echo in the famous "Punch" cartoon where the Kaiser says to King Albert, "So, you see, you've lost all," and the Hero-King replies, "No, not my soul!"

THE ETERNAL FEMININE AMONG
FRENCH.

From Belgian proverbs the natural turning is to French, where a striking contrast awaits the collector. Wordly wisdom made in France is—well, for one thing often very "Frenchy"—always bright and light and frank. Above all the "eternal feminine" makes the dominating note and a very pleasant one it is, though varying in degrees of meriment. "Mistress a woman who talks of her virtue," "The tongue of a woman is her sword, which she seldom lets rust," "If you would understand men study women," "A beautiful woman is never without wit, she has the wit to be beautiful," "A woman and a melon are not to be known by their looks," "Woman is stronger by reason of her feelings than man by reason of his strength," "A woman is to her husband what her husband has made her," "Men are the reason for women disliking one another," "Men make law, but women morals," "Love is the reign of woman," "He who looks after his wife and his house has enough to do."

THE DEVOTIONAL RUSSIAN.

After France the logical trend is to Russia. Here we find all the elements of a strong, great people, devotional and loyal, expressed in simple, forceful straightforwardness; in words that are meat. "A mother's love will draw from the depths of the sea," "He who throws even a splinter to cover a widow's house will be protected by God," "Our souls are God's, our bodies the Tsar's," "In the next world usurers will count red-hot coals with bare hands," "Trust in God and mind your own business," "When you go to law against the Emperor God Himself should be the judge," "Pray to God but keep rowing to the shore," "With God go over the sea, without Him do not go over the threshold," "Give the apple to the beautiful and the rose to the wise," "You know the falcon by its flight and the hare by its heels," "One spark set Moscow on fire," "The German may be a good fellow, but it is better to hang him," "What is good for the Russian is death for the German," "By appearance an eagle, by intelligence a blackcock"—which aptly describes the black eagle of Prussia.

THE PATRIOTIC SERBIAN.

Serbia, our much-suffering ally, has as everyone knows a great deal in common with her big Slav kinsman. Her national proverbs breathe the spirit of independence and patriotic fervour. "Where right is of no use wrong will not avail," "Better suffer injustice than commit it," "A victory is won not by shining arms, but by brave hearts," "Man gives all for honour but honour at no price," "Better be exasperated than leave bad descendants," "All yours are not holy, neither are mine all damned," "Trust not the smiles of the great, nor a bright sky; both change in an instant," "He who is a hero has power enough; he who is no hero will never want any," "Better retire in honour than advance in disgrace," "What a fool mixes up a hundred wise men cannot undo," "The mole works underground, but cannot remain hidden," "Covetousness is the world's peace breaker"—a proverb which the King of Huns would do well to note.

ITALIAN COLLOQUIAL PHILOSOPHY.

With Italy proverbial philosophy is something akin to the French idea—humorous, generous, ironical, picturesque and easy-going. Much of it is even franker than the French, yet there remains a very large quotable store. "Too much prosperity makes men fools," "Three things only are done well in haste—flying from the plague, escaping quarrels and catching fleas," "Short is the road that leads from fear to hate," "He who has the courage to laugh is almost as much master of the world as he who is ready to die," "Beware of—Had I known before," "Beauty beats a call upon the drum," "When war begins Hell opens,"

THE CHEERFUL SMILE.

FAMOUS CARTOONIST ON THE BRITISH
[WAY]

M. Louis Raemaekers, the Dutch cartoonist, who is paying a short visit to England, was entertained at luncheon on December 8, by a company of journalists numbering nearly 120 at the De Keyser's Hotel, says "The Times."

Mr. A. G. Gardiner, president of the Institute of Journalists, was in the chair, and in addition to the principal British newspapers the Press of Canada, South Africa, Ceylon, France, Russia, Belgium, the United States, and Holland was represented. Among the company were:—Mr. Robert Donald, Mr. H. A. Gwynne, Sir William Tyrrell, Sir Douglas Brownrigg, Sir Henry Dalziel, M.P., Mr. Alfred F. Robbins, Sir George Toulmin, M.P., Sir James Murray, Mr. Owen Saman, Mr. Clement Shorter, Mr. G. E. Beer, Mr. J. M. Bulloch, Mr. Campbell Dodson, Mr. Charles Aitken, Mr. Ernest Newton, Miss M. F. Billington, Mr. P. A. Gilbert Wood, Mr. Max Beerbolm, Mr. John Hassall, Mr. James Bone, Mr. J. M. Tuckey, Mr. J. C. Van der Veer, Mr. Keith Murdoch, Mr. F. J. Hillier, Mr. S. J. Sewell, Mr. W. K. Haselden.

Apologies for unavoidable absences were received from Lord Northcliffe, Colonel Harry Lawson, M.P., Mr. J. A. Spende, Sir Edward Russell, Mr. T. P. O'Connor and Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey.

The chairman, proposing "Our Guest," said that M. Raemaekers had vividly and truthfully depicted the feelings and spirit of Great Britain when Great Britain was speechless. Human passion, pity, anger, righteous wrath, and stern resolution had been expressed by him in a manner which no one else had found possible with regard to the war. British people were profoundly grateful to him, and they appreciated his talent and his work the more because he came from a small and neutral country, which, nevertheless, had a great heroic history.

Holland was not on the grand stage in this tragedy, but the Dutch people were concerned very nearly in the fray. They sat round as it were, like spectators in some great battle of the gods. Their fate and their future were involved as well as ours. It was their triumph as well as ours which was going to emerge from the struggle. We might see in all that Raemaekers did that thought at work. Not merely was he a humanist; he was a man who felt the pressure of wrong, a true patriot, who realized that this cause which was drenching the fields of Europe with blood was a cause which was destined to assure and enshrine the freedom of his own country. (Cheers.)

M. Raemaekers replied briefly in English. "I am afraid," he said, "that with my limited knowledge of your language I shall make you a very bad speech, which will be a poor return for your great kindness to me and the very flattering words of your chairman. I am more accustomed to express my thoughts and feelings in charcoal and chalks than in words. But, believe me, I am very grateful to you. At the beginning of the war I saw that England and her Allies got many heavy strokes from their enemies, and I saw that England kept on smiling. This I did not understand, and I was very angry with you (hear, hear, and laughter)—yes, very. (Renewed laughter.) I did not believe you were taking the war seriously enough. Now I have come here. I have been with you four weeks, and I have tried to study your people from the humblest classes to the highest. I have seen what you are preparing. I have looked into your eyes, and now I think I begin to understand. When you keep smiling at the heavy blows you receive I do not think you wish to show that you have been seriously hit. I think you see the moment when you on your side can get in a stroke that will be a complete knock-out. (Cheers and laughter.) I see that moment. That is all I have to say to you; this is my reply to your toast—keep smiling" (Cheers.)

Mr. Gardiner, on behalf of the British Press, asked M. Raemaekers to convey to his chief editor in Holland, who, he said, had recently received a sentence which any journalist would feel honoured to have passed upon him, the sympathy of his brother journalist in England.

"He who makes a good war has a good peace." "To an unjust government a martyr is more dangerous than a rebel." "He conquers who endures." "Who seeks a quarrel finds it near at hand." "The tyrant's vengeance forestalls the crime." "The ass gets back from the wall as good as he gives"—a word certainly applicable to the relative positions of Austria and Italy.

THE ORIENTAL POINT OF VIEW.

Our ally in the Far East, redoubtable Japan, has also a proverbial literature of its own. Representing the Oriental point of view it is none the less in sympathy with Western ideas, and modern thought showing determination, acuteness and thorough-going enterprise. "Crafty eyes and loose lips were never modelled on the face of virtue," "The way of the slothful is a hedge of thorns," "A perfect vase never came from a bad potter's wheel," "The man who makes the first bad move always loses the game," "Brothers quarrel like thieves inside a house, but outside the swords leap out in each other's defence," "He who sits in and he who pulls the rickshaw are alike men," "Keep a sharp edge on your sword and your honor," "Valiancy and boastfulness never buckle on the same sword," "After a victory we should bind the helm-band tighter, than which no better advice could be by a shrewd and circumspect people to us who are apt to be a little less so."

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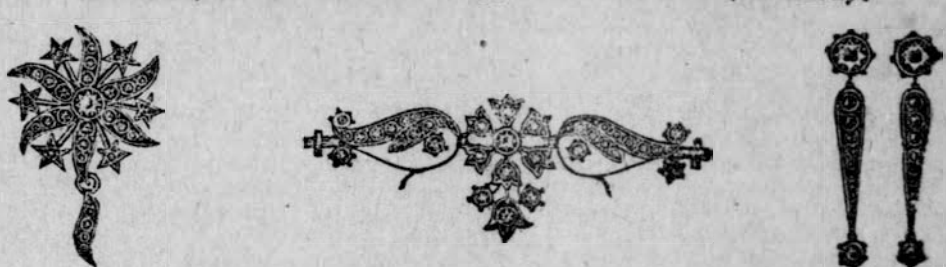
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